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REPORT ON SPEECHES BY SHITIKOV, INDRA, GIOSAN AT PRAGUE MEETING

LD162206 Prague CTK in English 1811 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Prague--The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the strategic arms limitation treaty SALT-II were described as an invigorating and stabilizing factor introduced into the present complex international situation, by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, here on Tuesday.

Speaking at the consultative meeting of representatives of the Warsaw Treaty parliaments Shitikov denounced the opponents of SALT-II, its ratification, and detente and disarmament in general, for spreading fabrications about an alleged "Soviet military threat" and the "threat posed by the Warsaw Treaty countries."

He said that these fabrications are (?only a) smokescreen the aim of which is for dirty and base political maneuvers, to continue poisoning international atmosphere, mar detente, increase the already extremely excessive military budgets, enlarge the arsenals of deadly weapons, and avoid any realistic disarmament accords.

Shitikov said that this was also the aim of the provocative campaign around the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba. The Soviet Union and Cuba exposed this propaganda as having no [word indistinct] as being based on allegations. The United States itself was forced to admit this.

Shitikov also spoke of the draft declaration on international cooperation to achieve the goals of disarmament, put forward at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly by Czechoslovakia, and of the draft resolution on the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations submitted by the Soviet delegation. The Soviet Union called on all states to vehemently denounce the policy of hegemonism in all forms as incompatible with the key principles of the U.N. Charter, with the task to maintain and strengthen international security, Shitikov pointed out.

"It is necessary to demonstrate on concrete examples, that not by words which are so wastefully used by Western politicians but by deeds we pursue a policy of peace and good neighbourhood, that we do not fear the threats and the intimidation by imperialist adventurers.

We also believe that our parliaments and all deputies in our countries must now organize mass actions against the deployment of new missiles and nuclear weapons by the United States in Western Europe, and to ensure the participation of all public forces in this work," Shitikov said.

The importance of the coordinated foreign policy of the Warsaw Treaty countries for the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation, for improvement of the international situation in Europe and in the world was stressed at the consultative meeting by Vladimir Bonec, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly.

He said that in spite of the positive trends in the development of international relations and solutions of a number of major problems, imperialist forces and leading factors in certain capitalist countries continue to create tension in various parts of the world and escalate the arms buildup.

He said the separate treaty concluded under U.S. dictate between Egypt and Israel not only fails to solve but complicates the situation in the area, and deepens the differences between Arab peoples.

He listed as another example of gross ignoring of numerous U.N. resolutions concerning the elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid the support given by the United States and Britain to the racist minority regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa, and attempts to suppress the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia. He called for more intensive common actions of the parliaments of the socialist countries on present-day issues, for their being held every year, with better coordination and operativeness.

International developments since the meeting of the parliaments of the socialist countries in Leningrad in 1977 were characterized by concentrated efforts of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community to deepen the process of detente, to make it permanent and irreversible, Czechoslovak Federal Assembly chairman Alois Indra said here on Tuesday.

Speaking at the afternoon session of the consultative meeting of representatives of parliaments of the socialist countries, Alois Indra said that these efforts, aimed also at organic links of the process of relaxation of international tension with detente in the military sphere, meets with ever more positive response in the world, has the support of all progressive and peaceloving forces, is in line with the fundamental objectives of the nonaligned movement, and meets with understanding on the part of realistically thinking bourgeois politicians.

Alois Indra described the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna and the signing of SALT II as an event of extraordinary importance, and said that ratification of the treaty by the U S. Senate is in the interest of both countries and would benefit all mankind, because it would make it possible to open talks on SALT III and substantially improve the atmosphere at the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and disarmament in Central Europe.

The successes in the struggle for peace also include the results of the recent nonalined conference in Havana which strengthened the unity of the nonaligned countries on the anti-imperialist and anti-war principles of the movement.

"We assess realistically the results achieved in efforts to preserve and strengthen just peace. Without succumbing to any illusions we are aware of the complexity of this struggle, realizing that our efforts have still many influential enemies in the form of the most aggressive imperialist circles, represented by the most reactionary politicians, warlike generals and representatives of the military-industrial complex", Alois Indra said.

These aggressive imperialist circles are to blame that peace does not reign yet in all corners of the planet. They are responsible for the escalated arms race, for tension in the Middle East, for the failure to solve the Cyprus problem, for interference in the internal affairs of many Asian and African countries, for suppression of the national liberation movement, for political and economic neocolonialism, for the existence of a number of fascist dictatorships in Latin America, Alois Indra said.

"The people of Czechoslovakia condemn with indignation the policy of the Chinese leadership which allies itself with the most reactionary imperialist circles, encourages their aggressiveness, causes tension in Southeast Asia and resorted to a brutal attack on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We believe that positive results of the Soviet-Chinese talks which have been started might bring benefit to the Chinese people and favourably influence the atmosphere in Asia and in the world," Alois Indra said.

He spoke of the great encouragement given to peace efforts by the speech of Leonid Brezhnev at the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the birth of the German Democratic Republic, a speech which exuded assurance stemming from the political, moral, economic and military strength of the Soviet Union, from the alliance with the countries of the socialist community, from the conviction that mankind is strong enough to thwart the adventurous plans of imperialist hawks.

Alois Indra also spoke of the extraordinary response to Brezhnev's speech on all continents, and of the statement issued last week by the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government, which on behalf of all Czechoslovak people again appreciated the consistent peace policy of the CPSU and the USSR.

The statement is in keeping with the conclusions of the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and confirms the usefulness of the Czechoslovak proposal put forward at the 34th Session of the U.N. General Assembly for the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation to achieve the objectives of disarmament, Indra said.

Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, said it is necessary for all governments and all parliaments to work more resolutely for realization of the obligations undertaken in Helsinki, for the applications of the provisions of the Final Act as a whole.

He said that at the Madrid meeting in 1980, questions of military relaxation and disarmament in Europe should be the central points on the agenda, and that the meeting should lead to the adoption of concrete measures concerning intensification of economic cooperation, and expansion of cultural and scientific relations.

Romania recognized the signing of the SALT II treaty as an event of great political importance in international affairs, and hailed the decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally reduce the level of its forces and armaments in central Europe as a major positive action, as a constructive political deed which might help solve one of the most pressing problems of the continent.

Giosan said Romania hopes that the decision will give an impulse to the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and that the initiative of the Soviet Union will draw constructive response by other states, and will initiate a broad-based process of real military relaxation and disarmament.

He said that of great importance would be the conclusion of an all-European treaty on the non-use of force and threat of force. Romania supports the proposal that all states which participated in the Conference on European Security and Cooperation conclude a treaty that they will not make first use against one another of nuclear and conventional weapons.

Romanian deputies support the proposal put forward at this year's meetings of foreign ministers in Budapest, in convening a conference at political level of all European states, the United States and Canada, to discuss and adopt practical measures aimed at strengthening confidence among European states, lessening of military confrontation, and subsequent lowering of the concentration of armed forces on the continent.

Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber of the GDR, said that nations hope that the SALT II treaty will be ratified by the U.S. Senate, which would exert substantial influence on the whole process of relaxation of tension and facilitate further disarmament negotiations.

He spoke of the artificially created crises designed to torpedo ratification of the treaty, and singled out the CIA-fomented campaign around the alleged presence of Soviet combat units in Cuba as a typical example how certain circles attempt to block the process of relaxation of tension and find justification for new armament.

He said that by means of the planned deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, NATO tries to undermine the structure of peace. Implementation of these plans would inevitably lead to a deterioration of the situation in Europe and to the poisoning of the international atmosphere.

Sindermann said that the Prague meeting must call on the parliaments of NATO countries to abandon this dangerous plan and to halt the dangerous course of events.

Realistic possibilities exist to avert a military confrontation on the European Continent. This possibility stems from the new major initiative of the Soviet Union, outlined by Leonid Brezhnev in his recent speech in Berlin.

"This great gesture of good will strongly underlines the peacefulness of the Soviet Union and all fraternal countries, and refutes the lies about the alleged threat from the East, this base argument which was used by the Nazis just as by those who are whipping up the arms race today."

The consultative meeting continues tomorrow [17 October].

1980 WARSAW PACT CONSULTATIONS PROPOSED

AU231045 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 18 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["(FA)"-signed report: "We Are Awaiting the West's Reply: Conclusion of the Warsaw Pact Parliamentary Representatives' Negotiations"]

[Excerpt] In replying to the MLADA FRONTA correspondents' question on whether similar meetings will be held regularly, CSSR Federal Assembly chairman A. Indra stated that no provision determining regularity had been made for joint consultations of representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states. The Prague meeting was held on the basis of the Leningrad agreement, which merely determined a date. In Prague the proposal was made to organize another meeting next year, when we will be recalling the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact's establishment and the 35th anniversary of liberation from Hitlerite fascism. It would provide the opportunity for reviewing all the peace creating proposals of socialist countries, including the proposal to dissolve the Warsaw Pact, providing NATO is simultaneously dissolved. In preliminary talks the idea of such a meeting was favorably appraised by all delegations.

BRIEFS

CEMA ARCHITECTS' COOPERATION--A conference of the representatives of the socialist countries' architects' unions began on 3 October in Plovdiv. The participants will discuss the expansion of the cooperation between the unions. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 79 AU]

GDR'S HONECKER WRITES ON SALT, USSR PROPOSALS

LD181855 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, has addressed a letter to the members of the international meeting in Rome of former combatants and resistance fighters who are now working for disarmament. In the letter he wishes the forum a successful meeting, stressing that the fighters against fascist barbarism have always been in the frontline in the struggle for permanent peace.

"Since its founding 30 years ago, the GDR has fulfilled the antifascist legacy to do everything to insure that war will never again break out on German soil," the letter states. At present the arms race is continuously fanned by forces who profit from it. "This places a strain on the international atmosphere, endangers the continuation of the detente process and makes more difficult the solution of urgent international economic and social problems. So that the peoples may live in stable peace and with greater security, political detente must be supplemented with military detente. To this end resolute measures by states and by social forces are required."

"The signing of the SALT II agreement between the USSR and the United States has been welcomed throughout the world," the letter emphasizes. "Early ratification of the agreement could smooth the path above all toward nuclear disarmament." In the view of the GDR it is necessary to erect reliable international barriers against the development of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction.

Erich Honecker pointed out that in Europe where the two most powerful military coalitions are confronting each other, measures toward military detente are especially urgent. The significant proposals proposed by Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the USSR in Berlin on 6 October deserve a constructive reply.

The GDR will also in the future cooperate with everyone who advocates an end to the arms race and proposes specific disarmament measures.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND DEMANDS NATO RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PROPOSAL

AU192100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Dr. K. commentary: "What the Peoples Now Expect From NATO"]

[Text] In a joint statement, the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have endorsed the vital new initiatives by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist countries of the socialist community which are of such significance for the peace and security of all peoples. The offers are renewed proof that peace and socialism belong together.

This initiative and the dedication to it of all peace-loving forces are most necessary and urgent at the present juncture. Detente in Europe has made progress in the seventies, and this with an approximate balance of military power of both pact systems. Now, however, NATO has announced decisions which are designed to give it military superiority and which would destroy the balance of power. Thus NATO would trigger off a new spiral of the arms race.

Under these circumstances the GDR emphasized that in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members it will not spare any effort to strengthen detente, limit armaments and achieve real disarmament. In doing so we are being guided exclusively by the wish to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to secure lasting peace. [paragraph continues]

The possibility of making progress now has been given. What has been put on the table on our behalf are concrete offers and decisions.

The offer was made to reduce the medium-range nuclear missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union--provided, naturally, that no additional nuclear missiles of this kind are deployed in Western Europe. In agreement with the GDR leadership, it has been decided to withdraw up to 20,000 members of the Soviet military as well as 1,000 tanks and other equipment from GDR territory. This is an advance move [vorleistung].

The offer by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact states affects the main vital question of all peoples. A breakthrough has been achieved for common sense, and the path to real disarmament is now open.

Everything now depends on the attitude of the NATO states, among them the FRG. We observe attentively, Erich Honecker said in his speech on the GDR's 30th anniversary, "all steps by the FRG which serve the further normalization of relations between the two German states and which promote arms limitation and disarmament." He stressed that many questions of the present and the future depend on this further normalization. "What both the GDR as well as the FRG citizens need," he stressed, "is not the stationing of medium-range missiles in the West European NATO states, but cooperation between the two German states on questions of disarmament in the spirit of the policy of peaceful coexistence."

We and all peace-loving people naturally also attentively observe what has been uttered so far in the NATO countries concerning the Berlin peace initiative. There is much approval in the world, but from NATO ambivalent and contradictory noises are also heard. Some of NATO's politicians announce the absurd formula: armament first, negotiations later.

However, to prevent a new advance of the arms race and to increase peaceful coexistence, we now must negotiate. The Politburo and the Council of Ministers has again advocated an all-European conference on the political level to comprehensively discuss the measures of military detente.

With the peace initiative of socialism, the NATO states are faced with a decision they cannot dodge: a continued arms race or a turn toward peace and detente. Now it will be demonstrated whether the verbal readiness for military detente on behalf of NATO is credible. "The peoples expect," it is stated in the joint declaration, "that reaction to these new, weighty and extensive disarmament and peace proposals will be guided by the concern for peace." In this spirit they now demand an answer from NATO.

HUNGARIAN PAPER ASSAILS U.S. REACTION TO BERLIN INITIATIVE

LD141002 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 14, (MTI)--In late September the whole world watched with anxiety the aftermath of the new "Cuban crisis" fabricated by the U.S. opponents of SALT II. The tension was then eased but not eliminated by Carter's speech, who took a stand for the SALT II ratification but also called for a military power demonstration from the Caribbean to the Indian Ocean. Then, on October 6, we could hear the address of Leonid Brezhnev, defying the slanders with generous offers which obviously make it easier for the U.S. administration to find a way out from its self-created deadlock in the direction of the ratification, observes the editorial in Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG. The article further runs:

"The secretary-general of Communist Party of the Soviet Union made it absolutely clear: The Soviet Union continues to do all it can for its own and its allies' security, but seeks this security not through enhancing the arms race, but through strengthening mutual confidence, eliminating the policy of threat and blackmail, through disarmament under the sign of this policy. It not only has not increased its own arsenal of medium-range weapons in the last ten years, but has even decreased it, and is moreover prepared to make further cuts, provided the NATO does not deploy longer-range rockets in Western Europe.

"This is only the freshest example to show how the moderate and sober policy of the Soviet Union, most concerned in the maintenance of peace, is striving to ensure the continuation of detente even in the face of the new and new [as received] tensions triggered by the U.S. policy", says the editorial. Then it points out that detente now is based on the ability of the socialist community to put up forces abreast of the military power of the capitalist world. The leveling up of forces has led a respectable proportion of the capitalist leaders to recognise that they had better abstain from military adventures. Other bourgeois politicians are irritated by the balance and feel prompted to try to restore their former superiority of strength. In this they enjoy the support of the Chinese leaders as well. On the other hand, detente based on equipoise encourages the adherents of peace, largely aggravating the position of anti-detente forces. Therefore, the circles interested in the sharpening of tensions seek to make themselves appear as adherents of detente, while accusing the Warsaw Treaty of warlike preparations. There is no end to the slanders about the growing "Soviet danger," especially when the socialist countries--on request by legitimate governments--are helping peoples who stepped on the road of independence against imperialist and other aggressive circles jeopardizing their sovereignty.

"The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries do not seek to upset the balance of military forces and obtain military advantages. They know well: The continuation of the arms race would impose even bigger economic burdens on the peoples and would but add to the danger of an ever destructive war. There is no and cannot be a victor of this race. It is the maintenance of the military balance of power--on an even smaller scale--and the guaranteeing of mutual security that makes it possible to shift the unavoidable rivalry between the two social systems to the sphere of economy and ideology, to prevent it from leading to military conflicts and forming an obstacle in the way of mutually advantageous economic, technical and cultural cooperation."

The editorial goes on to recall the Soviet efforts at the conclusion of SALT II and the U.S. tactics of delaying for years its signing which was finally associated by the monopoly capitalist circles interested in war material production with an unprecedented augmentation of the U.S. military budget and with the forcing out of the decision concerning the evolvement of the new MX rocket system. They are using their influence to turn a no small part of the legislators against the ratification of SALT II.

"Even the major U.S. allies have come to worry about the procrastination of the treaty's enactment. The majority of the NATO states is watching with growing anxiety the mobilization of the American opponents of SALT, the rhapsodic nature of the U.S. foreign policy and its readiness to subordinate to home political election machinations even an international treaty whose adoption is important for the entire NATO.

"There are quite a few West European statesmen--whose interests in raw material, energy, monetary and foreign trade questions, too, clash with those of the United States--who are getting tired of the incalulable and unrealiable American foreign policy, all the more as it affects them in the home political field as well, since the more conservative electoral rivals of several West European governments build their tactics on the extremist U.S. line, sharpening the situation artifically from time to time though with no small measure of inconsistency and controversion. But less and less are they willing to subordinate their interests, peace and security to Washington's rhapsodic policy or its machinations related to the presidential elections. The NATO states' bargaining is not a trouble of ours but it is the interest of all of us, of the whole world, that the U.S. should pursue a sober and realistic policy, with a sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind," concludes the NEPSZABADSAG editorial.

VJESNIK VIEWS SITUATION IN EUROPE, BREZHNEV'S OFFER

AU201650 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Mile Ostojic commentary: "New Stage on the Old Continent"]

[Excerpts] Europe again finds itself in the center of bipolar strategies and with an increasingly more important role in the bloc confrontation and in the armament race being imposed on it because of an increasingly severe clash of interests of the big powers on various questions and in various areas of the world.

The discussions which have been held for a long time in NATO and in the West in general about the strategic solutions for an "effective parrying of the Soviet danger" in Europe, have extended beyond the circle of pertinent military-political institutions. Seminars, meetings and symposiums are being organized in which soldiers, politicians, diplomats, professors and economists are participating.

The conclusions of these meetings, and the numerous remarks by statesmen, politicians and soldiers, stress the need to strengthen the armed forces as the sole realistic alternative in opposing the constantly growing Soviet military power and as the sole basis for negotiations on an equal footing. They all advise the West to rapidly arm itself to nullify "the East's advantage." Only then will it be possible to discuss the process of detente. Disagreement exists only about the priority of development of the individual components of the armed forces and the participation of countries in that development, and on the concepts of utilizing forces.

Plans of Modernization

Basically, the development plans boil down to a strengthening and modernization of the conventional forces in Europe. The burden of their modernization would be borne by the West European countries; the strengthening of medium- and short-range nuclear weapons in Europe would be insured with U.S. assistance; while the development of new and more modern strategic weapons would mainly be a U.S. obligation.

These plans for strengthening the armed forces of the European NATO members will be coordinated as completely as possible with the U.S. plans, which are being implemented with two priority goals: technological development and perfecting of the strategic nuclear forces, and the development of powerful interventionist forces. What is involved is the development and production of 200 strategic MX missiles located in land silos (this will cost $30-50 billion) and the formation of interventionist forces of some 100,000--110,000 men with the most modern arms, equipment and transport so that these forces will be capable of independent combat operations in any part of the world within 60 days.

"Berlin Offer"

It was precisely at the time of the most intensive campaign for accepting the plans and programs for a new strengthening of the NATO military potential that President Brezhnev's "Berlin offer" came: The Soviet forces in the GDR will be reduced by 20,000 men and 1,000 tanks. This offer was assessed in the West mostly as an attempt to undermine the efforts to implement "the Western plans." The appraisals of the governments of the West European countries range from cautious acceptance to reserve, and in the United States from reserve to rejection, although the offer is a concrete though perhaps modest contribution to a reduction of foreign troops on European soil, and thus perhaps also a contribution to detente. Regardless of the motives of this offer, one should believe that the Soviet Union wants an improvement of the situation in Europe because that suits it for domestic and foreign political reasons.

In conclusion, it appears that Europe, whether it wants this or not and whether this suits it or not, will continue to play the role which best suits the interests of the policy of the two superpowers, and within the framework of these relations it will make an increasingly greater contribution to the arms race.

PRC LEADER'S VISIT TO EEC HEADQUARTERS CONDEMNED

AU152000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The visit which Vice Premier Wang Renzhong payed in the past few days to EEC headquarters in Brussels as a guest of the leaders of that reactionary organization should also be added to the long chain of trips which the high-ranking leaders of the Chinese social imperialists are making to various capitalist countries. During his stay there, Beijing's envoy was received by high-ranking officials of the nine-member EEC, and by businessmen and bankers with whom he has been negotiating for new credits and loans. He was also received last Saturday by EEC Commission Chairman Roy Jenkins with whom, as pointed out by the news agencies, he had long discussions. At the end of the discussions, speaking on behalf of the EEC partners, the representative of large European monopoly capital clearly stressed the EEC's great interest in investing in the Chinese economy and thus furthering the good relations which have been established between the EEC and China.

The visit of the emissary of the Chinese social imperialists to EEC headquarters is an integral part of the efforts made by both sides to further strengthen their counter-revolutionary cooperation and the close relations between them in various economic, political and military fields. The European monopolies have already penetrated deep into the Chinese economy with their capital. Thus the intention of the current visit is to further encourage that penetration. The recent favorable measures taken by Beijing--as a matter of fact the establishment of a general taxation system with primacy for the EEC, which will become effective next year--serve that very purpose.

Concerning relations with the reactionary EEC organization, the Beijing leaders attach particular attention to the conclusion of agreements to supply China with armaments, especially by the British imperialists and the West German revanchists with whom they have already concluded a number of such agreements.

MOSCOW VISIT BY SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALE GROUP EXAMINED

AU181837 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Bashkimi Trenova article: "The Counterrevolutionary Cooperation Between Renegade Revisionists and Social Democrats"]

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Socialist Internationale, which included the chairman of the body's disarmament working group and its general secretary and representatives from a number of socialist social democratic parties, recently went to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet revisionists. The leaders of the social democratic parties have frequently visited the Soviet capital in the past. What draws one's attention now is that it is the first time that an official delegation of the Socialist Internationale was invited to the Soviet capital. Within that framework the visit, representing an intensification of the counterrevolutionary revisionist-social democratic cooperation, was classified by their representatives as being of "historic nature."

The envoys of international social democracy were received in Moscow by the leaders of Soviet revisionism, including Brezhnev. Officially it was stressed that the visit was connected with disarmament problems. Brezhnev himself told his friends that they have "common tasks which are of vital importance to the destinities of the peoples."

Regardless of the beautiful words with which the revisionist-social democrat partners portray the common tasks, friendship and working programs between modern revisionism and social democracy, what lies at their base are conspiracies against the peoples and working masses in general and against the proletariat and the revolution in particular.

Irrespective of the predictions by the Soviet revisionists or the identical predictions by the social democratic leaders, facts show that social democracy, whether in power or in "opposition," has traditionally supported the inflated war budgets of international capital. The fact is well known that the main role of the Socialist Internationale is played by the parties which support NATO and, consequently, they share all the responsibility for the policy of that warmongering and aggressive bloc. It is also a fact that in the 8 years of power by the German Social Democratic Party, which is the most influential party in the Socialist Internationale, military spending in the FRG has increased by about 30 percent and in the current fiscal year it amounts to the huge sum of DM60 billion. It is the Soviet revisionists themselves who have been compelled to admit in their media that social democracy "supports, in general, the guidelines of those aggressive NATO circles which constantly pursue the arms race."

It is understandable that under those circumstances the talks held in Moscow between the representatives of the Socialist Internationale and the Soviet revisionists have nothing at all to do with true disarmament.

They are related to the negotiations within the framework of the arms race of the superpowers and the other imperialist powers in an interimperialist rivalry in this field. As reported by news agencies, Brezhnev in fact called on the "West European socialist and social democratic parties to oppose the development [as published] of new American Pershing missiles, but kept silent about the Soviet SS-20 missiles which are used by the West as justification for the development of Pershing missiles." The Soviet social imperialists seek to secure superiority in the weapons field so as to achieve their hegemonistic strategy, just as the American imperialists do. It should be remembered here that the Socialist Internationale, before sending its delegation to Moscow, acted in a similiar manner by sending a delegation to Washington. That shows that the superpowers are trying, each for its own account, to use social democracy and that the latter, involved in the game of superpowers, serves them by misleading the peoples. At the same time, social democracy is trying to benefit from the rivalry of the superpowers. This can be clearly understood if we consider the fact that present social democracy is not simply one counterrevolutionary ideological trend among others, but is also in power in many countries and thus protects the interests of capital in power more actively than before, not only on the national but also the international level. Thus it reflects and protects definite ambitions in the rivalry of the superpowers for hegemony against the peoples and their freedom and national independence. It unites all the reactionary leaders of the Socialist Internationale with American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism.

That conspiratorial and sabotaging activity, waged by the Soviet revisionists and social democracy--which actually is coordinated with the activity of all reaction in power in Washington, Beijing, London and elsewhere--shows their fear of the continual intensification of battles waged by the proletariat against the power of capital and the outflow of millions of people who have taken to the streets not simply for reforms and partial demands, but to overthrow that power by revolutionary means. It shows their anxiety in the face of the consolidation of the true Marxist-Leninism parties being forged by those battles, and in the face of the consolidation of the class consciousness of the international proletariat which is determined to build a new world without masters, who will definitely be thrown in to the dustbin of history regardless of their color and no matter whether they are bourgeois, revisionist, social democratic, "third-worldists" and so forth.

BRIEFS

NEW BOOK BY HOXHA--A book by Enver Hoxha entitled "Against Modern Revisonism" came off the presses recently. The book contains materials pertaining to the 1965-70 period. Most of the documents in this book are published for the first time. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Oct 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF USSR'S MASHEROV

23 October Arrival

AU231115 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on 23 October Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Bulgaria on a short visit.

At Sofia airport he was greeted by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

Award Ceremony Speech

AU240909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Report on speech by Petr Masherov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, at ceremony accepting the Georgi Dimitrov Order presented by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at the Boyana Residence on 23 October]

[Text] [Begin Masherov recording in Russian, fading into announcer's report in Bulgarian] At these moments, I feel strong emotion and tremendous joy. To be awarded the order named after the adamant revolutionary and internationalist, the consistent Marxist-Leninist and ardent communist, Georgi Dimitrov, is a great honor. It is an award which has great commitments. I fully accept it as an award for the Soviet Leninist party, for the services of the CPSU to the development of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and to the strengthening of the entire socialist community. I see in this award a recognition and high assessment of the Belorussian working people's contribution to that great cause, to their revolutionary, combat and working services. For me this award is infinitely valuable as a symbol of the fraternal relations between the CPSU and the BCP--as a symbol of the comprehensive cooperation between our states and of the crystal-pure and genuine affection which our peoples nourish for each other.

Tracing the long and traditional friendship and combat alliance which links our peoples, Comrade Petr Masherov emphasized the following: Soviet-Bulgarian relations are, in all spheres of socialist and political life, a brilliant example of socialist internationalism in action. That is one of the remarkable results of the wise and farsighted policy of the CPSU and the BCP, of the fruitful work of the leaders of our parties and states--Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov.

Please allow me, dear Bulgarian friends, to accomplish the pleasant assignment and convey to you and through you to the communists and to all working people in Bulgaria, cordial, fraternal greetings and best wishes on behalf of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the eminent political and state figure of present times, the great and sincere friend of the Bulgarian people.

Georgi Dimitrov used to figuratively compare the revolutionary, reforming and creative energy of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship with the powerful solar energy.

It is that friendship, based on the steady principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the unbreakable unity of ideas and strivings, that is the mighty accelerator of our progressive movement. It is friendship which reliably strengthens the positions of the entire socialist system and general peace.

There are exciting prospects for the building of the new life which is opening ahead of us. The willpower of our party and peoples for lasting peace in the world is, as always, in insurmountable one. That is why the working people in the Soviet Union and in Bulgaria, as well as all people of good will in the world, fully approve and cordially support the latest initiatives and proposals that are particularly important for the destiny of peace, made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the recent Berlin festivities.

In conclusion, Comrade Petr Masherov said: Dear Comrade Todor Zhivkov, dear Bulgarian friends, this is not the first time I have been in the restored and prosperous Bulgarian land, which is close and dear to each Soviet man. You are well aware of the fact that the communists and the working people in Belorussia, as well as all the Soviet people, are genuinely happy with each Bulgarian success and are proud of each Bulgarian step along the path of developed socialism. Our people are firmly determined to continue to do everything in their power to constantly expand and develop that unbreakable friendship, as well as the close and fruitful ties between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and the Bulgarian people.

ZHIVKOVA CONTINUES U.S. TOUR, VISITS WEST COAST

AU231422 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Washington, Oct. 23 (BTA correspondent)--Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Committee for Culture, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, toured the West Coast of the United States, where she had talks with high-ranking officials on the problems of cultural exchange and cooperation.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova met Mr Thomas Bradley, the mayor of Los Angeles and discussed with him the possibilities for further expanding the ties of cultural cooperation.

At the University of California at Los Angeles the Bulgarian guests were warmly greeted by the dean of the College of Fine Arts, Mr Charles Speroni.

Mr Lyudmila Zhivkova met also Mr Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum, a connoisseur of art, who said he stood for a promotion of business contacts between the United States and the countries of the socialist community.

Last night Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova returned back to the capital of Washington, where she was to attend the opening of a big exhibition of children's drawings and paintings collected at the "Banner of Peace" International Children's Assembly in Sofia this year.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RETURNS FROM FRANCE 24 OCTOBER

AU240916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 24 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 24 October Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, returned from France, where he had paid an official visit at the invitation of Jean Francois-Poncet, France's minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport Minister Petur Mladenov was greeted by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, deputy ministers and responsible officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

GDR'S HONECKER TO VISIT IN NOVEMBER

AU232000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, secretary general of SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will pay a friendly visit to Bulgaria at the beginning of November.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES MEETING ENDS

AU231542 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia October 23 (BTA)--"The future of our friendship with the USSR is in the hands of the younger generation. That is why the truth about this friendship must be explained, shielded from and defended against any encroachments and slanders. It should become the characteristic feature of every true revolutionary", said today Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, at the closing of the international meeting of the societies of the socialist countries for friendship with the Soviet Union.

In the course of two days the delegations of the USSR, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, (?Cuba) and Bulgaria exchanged experience on their work with the youth and on joint activity with the youth organizations.

In all papers and speeches it was underlined that the friendship with the Soviet Union, the admiration for its heroic past, its people and the CPSU are and will remain the truest expression of the real revolutionary spirit, of true humanness and real care for our planet to advance along the road to peace and cooperation.

The participants in the meeting approved an appeal to the associations, societies and organizations for friendship with the Soviet Union abroad, in which support was expressed to the new peace initiative of the USSR expounded in the speech of Mr Leonid Brezhnev on October 6, this year in Berlin.

ARMY DAILY HIGHLIGHTS RED ARMY'S PART IN LIBERATING BELGRADE

AU221355 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Boryana Robertova article: "A Day of Gratitude"]

[Text] The 35th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation: another anniversary connected with the heroism, selflessness and great combat mastery of the Soviet Army. Today the nations throughout the world admire the heroism of the Soviet soldiers who stopped the flamboyant march of the fascist barbarians and restored the liberty of Europe, oppressed by the Hitlerist boot.

Thirty-eight years ago, assuming the main weight of the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors, the USSR provided the oppressed people with the possibility of fighting for their liberation. The heroic victories of the Soviet soldiers evoked a powerful upsurge of Europe's anti-fascist movement. [paragraph continues]

Achieving victory in its motherland, the Red Army continued its victorious and liberating march. At a fierce battle near Yash-Kishinev the Soviet soldiers defeated the major German grouping and created a real possibility of liberating the Balkans.

The combat friendship of the Soviet Army and the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army began in the summer of 1941, when their fronts were thousands of kilometers apart, and strengthened during the joint combat operations in Serbia and the great victory in the October 1944 Belgrade operation.

In September 1944, after the Soviet Government and the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army coordinated a joint plan, the Red Army troops crossed the Yugoslav border. The Yugoslav people greeted the Soviet soldiers-liberators with great happiness and hope. It was only with the help of the Soviet Army that the yearnings for freedom and socialism of the fighters from the mountains and the whole sacked and humiliated population could become reality.

Joint military actions began in October. They were known as the Belgrade offensive. To this campaign the Soviet Supreme Command allocated important forces of the Third Ukrainian Front, as well as troops from the left flank of the Second Ukrainian Front, the 17th Air Army, and the Danube Fleet. The first and second army groups of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army and Partisan detachments active in Serbia took part in the campaign on the Yugoslav side. The friendship and combat fraternity were vividly demonstrated during the fight to liberate Belgrade. On the outskirts of the city, in its streets and squares the Russian and Yugoslav soldiers fought together until they had defeated the enemy and liberated the capital. October 20 turned into a day of tumultuous joy, exultation and fulfilled hopes.

Some 1,776 populated places, among them 44 cities, were liberated during the Belgrade campaign. The joint acts of the Soviet and Yugoslav troops in the Belgrade campaign are inscribed in the annals of the two peoples' joint struggle for peace and independence.

On 28 October 1944, at the Belgrade parade of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army units, Marshal Tito said: "The soldiers of the glorious Red Army and our soldiers united in a joint battle during the Belgrade campaign. The streets of Belgrade were covered with the blood of the sons of all Yugoslav people and the blood of the Red Army's heroes--the sons of the great USSR. That is why the Battle of Belgrade is of such exceptional significance."

Today Yugoslavia celebrates the 35th anniversary of Belgrade's liberation. October 20 remains a memorable day in the recent history of our western neighbor. The Yugoslav people cherish in their hearts admiration for the USSR soldiers-heroes' deeds. They have built monuments strengthened by the fraternal blood of the two Slav people, immortalizing the noble liberating heroism of the Soviet Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

USSR AMATEUR FESTIVAL--The festival of Soviet amateur arts activities opened at the National Academic Theater for Opera and Ballet in Sofia. Before the festive concert, speeches were delivered on this great event of mutual cultural relations between Bulgaria and the USSR by Pavel Pisarev, deputy chairman of the Committee on Culture, and by Tamara Golubtsova, USSR deputy minister of culture. Golubtsova expressed her joy at this event, which is a manifestation of socialist internationalism, and quoted Leonid Brezhnev's statements on Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE DISSIDENT TRIAL

ARBEITER ZEITUNG Report

AU221720 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[ARBEITER ZEITUNG report: "Dissidents in Prague Face 10 Years in Detention"]

[Text] Vienna--The indictment in the trial scheduled to open in Prague on Monday against six dissidents and civil rights fighters reminds us of the trials in the fifties--at least, as regards its style. Here is an exclusive ARBEITER ZEITUNG report on the main contents of the indictment.

The indictment against engineer Petr Uhl, Dr Vaclav Benda, Ota Bednarova, Dana Nemcova, Jiri Dienstbier, and Vaclav Havel states that the first four of these above-mentioned persons have created an "antistate" organization called "Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted People" (Czech abbreviation: VONS) during their meetings in various places in Prague, and that the goal of this organization is to "take care" of such persecuted persons and to inform public opinion about such cases. Dienstbier and Havel are supposed to have agreed with the foundation of this organization and to have signed a "programmatic declaration." The defendants face a sentence of 10 years in detention.

The indictment further states that the main activities of the defendants within the framework of VONS consisted of collecting, selecting and "processing" material about persons who were considered "unjustly persecuted." "Reports" on such cases were mimeographed in several copies and distributed to various state organizations and institutions, as well as to authorities abroad.

VONS materials were handed over to the Netherlands citizens Yvonne Euvermann and Robert Zoetemeyer in whose possession they were found during their check by customs authorities at the Rozvadov checkpoint. These persons were "representatives of Amnesty International, an organization which is constantly spreading slander against the CSSR throughout the world."

In their reports, the defendants slandered the organs of the state security, the public prosecutors, the courts of justice and the rehabilitation institutions... They spoke in favor of criminal acts of persons who have been legally sentenced and arrogantly promoted themselves as some sort of supreme organ within the state that was supposed to be authorized to teach what was right and to make decisions on who should or should not be persecuted in the CSSR.

The VONS reports are being described as untruthful and malicious; these reports are supposed to have exerted pressure upon the state police organs, upon judges and public prosecutors. The indictment further states that the so-called "reports" have attacked "the institutions of detention and rehabilitation" with various slanders. Vaclav Havel is being accused of having sent abroad various documents of a slanderous character which have been used by the emigree press and by the foreign media with the purpose of disgracing the CSSR.

TANJUG Report

LD231736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1649 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague, October 23 (TANJUG)--The Czechoslovak press today has no new information about the trial of six Czechoslovak citizens which opened in Prague yesterday.

Reporting the trial yesterday, the Czechoslovak national news agency said the defendants have been accused of "criminal acts against the republic". The persons in question are known as signatories of the "Charter 77".

It has been learned that only the nearest relatives of the defendants are allowed into the courtroom.

Sentencing of Dissidents

LD232125 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Senate of the Municipal Court in Prague passed sentences Tuesday on P. Uhl and the other defendants.

The court found all the accused guilty of subversion of the republic and sentenced P. Uhl to (?five) years in prison; Dr. V. Benda to four years; J. Dienstbier to three years; V. Havel to four and a half years, and O. Bednarova to three years in prison. D. Nemcova was given a suspended sentence of two years on five years' probation.

The sentences are not yet valid.

RUDE PRAVO Article

AU221455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article: "A False and Hopeless Card"; passages in capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] ROBERT-JEAN LONGUET, THE GREAT GRANDSON OF KARL MARX, QUOTES IN HIS BY NOW INTERNATIONALLY FAMOUS BOOK "IN THE HEART OF EUROPE," WHICH HAS ALSO BEEN PUBLISHED IN OUR COUNTRY RECENTLY, THE INVETERATE COLD WARMONGER JOHN FOSTER DULLES, THEN THE U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE: "THE WEST MUST BRING CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AS WELL AS THE OTHER COUNTRIES THAT HAVE FALLEN INTO THE SOVIET SPHERE, BACK TO ITS BOSOM."

A great deal has changed in the world since the cold war period, particularly the balance of power--in favor of socialism and peace, to the disadvantage of imperialism and war. What has changed since Dulles' times is also the tactics and the methods to which imperialism is resorting in its holy crusade against the inevitable course of history. It is realizing with unconcealed bitterness that world socialism cannot be destroyed by means of a frontal military strike. It is, therefore, trying a different path--"from within", over the heads of governments, by means of internal disruption, ideological diversion, by buying souls and through betrayal.

Nothing has changed in the last three decades in the attempts a la Dulles to bring our country "back to their bosom" (the bosom of capitalism). The anti-Czechoslovak campaigns always have the very same background, today, just like after February [1948] or after 1968. We know why. It is because of the socialist character of our homeland.

Coups d'Etat "Without Using Force"

Many forces, institutions and staffs have ganged up in this crusade against Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries; ranging from NATO strategists, advocates of international monopolies, military-industrial complexes, press barons and reactionaries of all shades to rightwing opportunists, emigrees and other treacherous souls down to the "internal diversionists" for whom NATO propaganda jargon has chosen the word "dissidents" and to ideological deserters.

There is nothing new under the sun, not even the "dissident"--this fashionable figure of the anticommunist panopticon: son of an expropriated millionaire, renegade, Trotskyist, unrecognized pursuer of fame, a failed counterrevolutionary. People who have not reconciled themselves to their defeat, be it in 1948 or 20 years later. They call for revanche, for a retaliation. They try to organize anti-state groups, produce inflammatory pamphlets and false rumors, slander society and the state--basically, on orders from abroad where neither praise (in the bourgois press) nor dollars are spared for those services.

The term "dissident" probably appeared for the first time at the time when the cold war was at its peak, as is borne out by the book by the American author A. Brown: "Dropshot--The American War Plan Against the USSR in 1957." This book was published in 1978 but it is based on documents of 1949, in which a committee of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff drew up a war plan against the Soviet Union. The "dropshot" plan defines psychological warfare as a means of waging a cold war against the socialist countries:

"Psychological warfare can be an extraordinarily important weapon in aiding OPPOSITION and APOSTATISM among the Soviet people. Its basic objective will be to deprive the present system of government of the support of the peoples of the USSR and its satellites."

Another strategist of anticommunism (Alard von Schack from the FRG) had exactly this "apostatism" in mind when he recommended quite overtly in his article bearing the hypocritical headline "Spiritual Battle in Coexistence" (which means under conditions of peaceful coexistence) to make use of the "conscious or unconscious bearers of Western ideas" living in the socialist countries, to "utilize national differences, religious prejudice and human weaknesses." For what purpose? TO "BRING ABOUT TRANSFORMATIONS AND COUPS D'ETAT IN THOSE STATES WITHOUT USING FORCE."

What DIE ZEIT Revealed

A "dissident" is, therefore, valued more on the anticommunist market than anyone else. More than, for instance, an emigre. That has been revealed recently by the West German magazine DIE ZEIT when it was shedding crocodile tears over the decision of our authorities to strip P. Kohout of his citizenship and to ban him from entering the republic:

"Witnesses of suffering should rather be at the site of the suffering than here (that is in emigration) because here they very easily succumb to political tactics, opportunism and complacency."

They need a martyr, not in Vienna or Munich, but rather in Prague, Moscow, Warsaw and so forth. They have gained a sad experience: How many of the "heroes of anticommunist opposition" hopelessly succumbed to the "opportunism and complacency" of emigration. The artificially inflated bubbles have quite logically deflated. The martyrs have turned into drones, into useless hamsters of dollars. This was the case of Solzhenitsyn, for instance, but of many others as well.

That is why they preferred to have Kohout in Prague. The French paper LE MATIN DE PARIS of 10 October hinted at it with sufficient clarity when it published an interview with him that was made 1 year ago, before his departure for Vienna. According to the article Kohout to a large degree coordinated the activities of the supporters of the Charter and urged the Western press to show greater interest in the activities of the Czechoslovak diversionists. Kohout allegedly boasted at that time:

"You see, my activity here (meaning Prague) is useful. I live comfortably from the author's fees I receive from the West and can carry out considerable activities, ESPECIALLY, FUNCTIONING AS THE FOCAL POINT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK OPPOSITION."

Certain circles in the West started an uproar after the Czechoslovak authorities refused to let Kohout return to Czechoslovakia. No wonder. They knew that they were losing not only a "dissident" but also a resident.

Like Aristocrats at the Time of Karl Marx

"Dissidents" (and not only they but, above all, others) are trying to create the impression that they represent what is almost a political movement. But, in fact, "those groups are small and have no impact on the masses" as was noted with regret by last year's report on East-West relations of the so-called Tripartite Commission (an association of prominent figures of the bourgeois classes of the United States, Western Europe and Japan). The appearance of fame is given to the "dissidents" only by the mechanism of reactionary propaganda. However, their voice can come from the rostrum only conditionally, when it is necessary to sound off against socialism, detente, disarmament initiatives and so forth. That is why the staffs of international anti-communism show such an interest in each kindred soul in their adversary's rear. That is why they renew and expand contacts with the remnants of rightist and antisocialist elements. They use for this purpose not only secret means but also the services of diplomatic offices, tourism and the like. They initiate and coordinate such contacts and make use of them for the needs of intelligence services.

Last year's session of the so-called North Atlantic assembly in Lisbon also discussed the role of "dissidents." It recommended the NATO governments verbatim to exert a "FIRM AND GROWING PRESSURE ON THE EASTERN GOVERNMENTS" in order to "MORE EFFECTIVELY SUPPORT" the ideological deserters. It was noted that the "STRUGGLE MUST CONTINUE WITHIN A WIDER FRAMEWORK."

Obviously, the "dissidents" and their patrons abroad are striving to suitably camouflage their true mission, their intentions and their goals. They know that it would obviously be imprudent for them to act under such slogans as the revival of capitalism, terrorism, the overthrow of existing governments and so forth. That is why one day they improve socialism, and the next they become "defenders of human rights." A certain Italian paper presents the "dissidents" in our country even as "the domestic and leftwing (!!) opposition."

But these political bankrupts resemble far more ancient French and English aristocrats. More than a century-and-a-half ago Marx ridiculed them when they "sang abusive songs" about what was then a new force in history--about the young bourgeoisie--and when they made believe that they were fighting it in the interests of the exploited workers class.

"The aristocrats brandished the proletarian beggar's bag about like a banner, in order to gather the people to back them," Marx wrote in the "Communist Manifesto". "But whenever the people followed them, they saw old feudal coats-of-arms on their backsides..."

The modern dissident-aristocrats are also brandishing their banners about--one minute the banner of "human rights," and the next the banner of a "leftwing opposition." One minute they call themselves the "Charter," and the next the "Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Persecuted." But if one looks at them properly, one sees on their backsides, as in Marx's times in the past, the old counterrevolutionary coats-of-arms.

The "Dissidents'" Class Foundations

Reader J.L. Bader once reflected on one of the pages of the "Comment," the bi-weekly of the Communist Party of Great Britain, about the origin of the great humbug unleased in the West around a small handful of apostates in the socialist countries, around their "rights" that are allegedly being threatened. The reader asked himself such basic questions as: "What is the dissidents' class foundation? Who is paying them?"

As J.L. Bader writes, the answer is simple: "The seditionists have a class foundation, but one lying outside the USSR and other socialist countries. It is the class of monopolist capitalism, the class of international reaction, the class bearing responsibility for Chile and Vietnam."

We can only agree with the writer of these lines.

Even one of the representatives of the communist movement in Western Europe, Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, has voiced his opinion of the problem of "dissidents." "The NATO politicians are presenting themselves as defenders of human rights and of dissidents," he said at his party's congress. "EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT, ACTUALLY, THE DISSIDENTS HAVE BECOME HELPERS OF THE NATO PACT AND OF ITS ENDEAVORS TO INCREASE MILITARY EXPENDITURES, AND THAT THEY ARE PROMOTING THE REVIVAL OF CAPITALISM IN THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES."

The chairman of the Communist Party of Netherlands pointed out the broad international background of the interest shown by the NATO countries' ruling circles in "dissidents": With the help of "dissidents" they could cast doubts on the honorable peace efforts of socialism countries, disorient the public in NATO countries, break this public's resistance against feverish armament and thus continue war preparations.

Hoekstra added that this "ACTIVITY HAS NOTHING IN COMMON WITH HUMAN RIGHTS."

The Fifth Column

It is worth our noting the observation made by the French periodical LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR about the "dissidents:" "The problem is not a humanitarian one, but a political one." The periodical wrote that the campaigns about "dissidents" are not concerned with "saving an isolated oppositionist or defending his right to give testimony; they are concerned with CREATING A STANCE FOR GROUPING THE OPPOSITION."

In other words, we have here an attempt at shaping a kind of fifth column among the ranks of citizens of the socialist society. The governments of certain NATO states are even coming out with support for such a fifth column. This is shameless meddling in our country's internal affairs and a denial of one of the leading principles of the Final Act of Helsinki.

It is all the more insidious to attempt to connect the "dissidents" with the further fate of international detente. What is the purpose of such attempts? To force the socialist countries to silently take note of the illegal and antisocialist activity of the fifth column in order to prove, so-to-say, that they are in favor of detente; to force them to helplessly tolerate this activity, and even to conduct a dialog with it. Otherwise it is allegedly a violation of the "third basket" of the Final Act and so forth.

We are witnessing a new type of international blackmail: If you want detente, you must make concessions. It is an "either-or" situation. These modern blackmailers are even counting on such a weakness. For the sake of detente, they are saying that now the communist regimes will not dare do anything against the dissidents.

Anticommunism at present believes that, together with detente, it has received a suitcase with two bottoms; that now it can penetrate deeper into the socialist societies, under the pretext of exchanging people and informations. It is trying to meddle in our internal affairs and to foist on us this or that. A lawyer has even cropped up who wants to lecture us over the border, to send us ultimatums, to determine in our stead who is to be citizen of our republic.

We Have Enough Prudence and Resoluteness

Yes, peace is dear to us. Side by side with our closest allies, our state and our society are sincerely striving to enable the process of international detente to successfully develop further in order that trust and cooperation in Europe and in the world would also consolidate further. But this matter concerns all peoples in the same way. Peace is indivisible and, therefore, it cannot be used for barter of trading.

We have already experienced such bartering with the fate of our nations, as well as with our republic: during the time of Munich. Leniency toward the disrupters of our state or concessions under pressure from the outside have not brought us peace--they have only brought grief and the republic's disintegration. Today we have no reason to show weakness or to make concessions, whatever the pretext for them. Czechoslovakia in 1979 is not Czechoslovakia of 1938.

A great error will be made by all those who interpret the process of detente and the Final Act of Helsinki as a blank check which commits the socialist countries to release the hands of and widen the scope for counterrevolutionary elements and to grant them the "right" to disrupt the socialist state.

If anyone strives to create or support such "fifth columns"--regardless of whether they are innumerous small groups without any influence--we obviously cannot be indifferent toward such activity.

We have enough prudence. We also have enough resoluteness. WE CONSIDER IT OUR SACRED DUTY TO PROTECT AND GUARD OUR ACHIEVEMENTS which our people have won in difficult struggles against fascism and against capitalism: Achievements like socialism, the people's power, the unity of our nations, general certainties, life in security and peace, a firm international fraternity in the family of socialist countries.

These material, moral and spiritual values are the joint property of us all. To protect and guard them is the legacy of our revolution for all of us; the legacy of preceding generations.

This is the forcible, unforgettable and constantly topical LESSON learned by our society from what it had to experience during the times of Munich and after Munich, from what it had verified for itself in the class battles prior to February [1948], and bitterly realized in 1968.

Therefore, all those who, both in our country and abroad, are counting on the manifestations of our society's weakness and who are again trying to play a compromised counterrevolutionary card against us are making a great error. It is a false and futile card.

CTK Comments

LD240922 Prague CTK in English 0819 GMT 24 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A group of six people were sentenced in Prague on Tuesday on charges of subversion of the republic, for activity which grossly violated Czechoslovak laws. It was aimed against the interests of the Czechoslovak people. It was to undermine the foundations of the socialist social system.

There is thus no ground for the unscrupulous anti-Czechoslovak campaign waged by a certain part of the Western media of information which grossly distorts the essence of the matter by asserting that the condemned people are allegedly persecuted for their political convictions.

Most members of the "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" have for a number of years been developing against Czechoslovakia hostile activity of varied intensity. Relevant organs had several times drawn their attention to the fact that their conduct was of a criminal character, but they failed to heed the warning. On the contrary, they stepped up their criminal activity and tried to involve further persons in it.

Some of the defendants were sentenced already in the past for activity hostile to the republic.

Petr Uhl was sentenced to four years in prison in 1978. At that time he headed a group determined to use all means, including individual terror, to attain political objectives. The court set a punishment for a concrete crime and not for a mere political conviction. Planning of terrorist actions can definitely not be described as a different opinion.

Vaclav Havel, too, was already sentenced once before--in 1977 for attempting to harm the interests of the republic abroad--he was given a suspended sentence of 14 months in prison.

The anti-state group with the ostentatious name of "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" developed activity trying to give the impression that Czechoslovakia is a state ruled by police despotism, a state in which laws are disrespected.

There are several examples of whom the group defended: In May 1978, Rudolf and Vaclav Bures hijacked a bus full of school children. They held the children as hostages and threatened to shoot them all dead if they were not given passage to the FRG. When they saw they would fail, they brutally murdered the driver of the bus and injured several children before they were rendered harmless. This case aroused a wave of indignation among the Czechoslovak public. However, Uhl and his group did not hesitate to protest against the sentencing of these criminals with various Czechoslovak organs.

When, for instance, Czechoslovak citizen V. Vala was sentenced--the second time by the way--for espionage for a Western intelligence service, Uhl and his group described him, too, as an unjustly punished person.

The defendants formulated and sent abroad various written matter containing gross slanders of the socialist system, used by emigre press and Western media of information. The fact that it was all fabrications and lies is proved by assertions of Vaclav Havel in the emigre journal LISTLY, according to which several thousand workers were suffering in detention in Czechoslovakia only because they failed for various personal reasons to come to work one or two shifts. Everybody in Czechoslovakia would have a good laugh at such senseless assertions.

Following the example of the K-231 group, which operated in Czechoslovakia in 1968, members of the "Committee for Defence of the Unjustly Persecuted" accused Czechoslovak state bodies and intimidated workers of organs conducting legal proceedings. Uhl's group enjoyed not only moral, but also material aid from hostile forces in the West. Their support helped create a special fund to which the American CIA contributed through emigrants.

The group of the defendants broke valid Czechoslovak laws and was justly punished for its conduct.

Kohout Statement

AU222004 Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Vienna, October 22 (ANSA)--Czechoslovak writer and playwright Pavel Kohout filed an appeal today against the Prague government move depriving him of his citizenship. The fifty-one year old writer was issued an exit visa from Czechoslovakia in October 1978, valid for one year. The visa was not recognized when he recently tried to return to his country.

Kohout submitted a document to the Czech Embassy in Vienna which asserted that he "contests the decision (depriving him of citizenship) on all grounds and supplies irrefutable evidence on every charge." Kohout is charged with anti-Czech activity in Vienna and his case sparked a diplomatic controversy between Prague and Vienna.

Together with the appeal against the measure, Kohout issued a statement on the trial which began today in Prague against six dissidents. "Exactly like myself and other compatriots, Vaclav Havel (one of the six defendants, ed.) tried to carry on a dialogue within the framework of the law, with the ruling powers to seek a solution to existing problems and to caution the ruling powers against taking decisions we consider unjust."

According to Kohout, the fact that Havel is in the defendant's chair "is nothing but a variant of the Kohout case: an attempt by certain forces to eliminate all forms of criticism."

Kohout also asserted that "it is the duty of justice to give the defendant the possibility of demonstrating his innocence" and added that the trial must take place before public opinion: "A sentence behind closed doors is the equivalent of a judicial error and those sentenced to this system must be considered innocent," he concluded.

Hajek Article in ARBEITER ZEITUNG

AU221310 [Editorial Repor AU] Vienna daily ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German on 21 October 1979 on page 3 under the headline "Ex-Foreign Minister Dr Jiri Hajek Exclusive in ARBEITER ZEITUNG: Notes on the Charter Trial" carries a 1,400 word article by Dr Jiri Hajek, former CSSR foreign minister of the Dubcek government, on the trial of Charter 77 activists scheduled to start in Prague on 22 October. Hajek stresses that the charter activities have compiled fully with CSSR laws, criticizes the attitude of CSSR authorities toward the charter activities, and expresses the hope that a "civilized" public trial showing the judges actually acting in compliance with the CSSR Constitution might "at least mitigate the social damage that has been caused up to now."

In its 20 October issue ARBEITER ZEITUNG carries on page 4 a 500-word report summarizing the indictment against the six CSSR dissidents Uhl, Benda, Bednarova, Nemcova, Dienstbier and Havel, whose trial is scheduled to open on 22 October in Prague. The paper claims that the defendents are facing prison sentences of up to 10 years.

CZECH DAILY SCORES CARTER, GUANTANAMO MANEUVERS

AU231140 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Commentary signed (VT): "Nothing but a Provocation"]

[Text] On Wednesday, a U.S. warships and helicopters disembarked 2,200 Marines and heavy weapons on the territory of the Guantanamo base in Cuba. The action is a part of American military maneuvers in the Carribean and cannot be explained in any other way but as an attempt to intimidate Cuba and other states in this region by a demonstration of strength by the big neighbor from the north. The entire provocation bears the brand of the Pentagon and Carter's adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and as such it must be taken seriously even though its military significance does not change anything on the correlation of power and its political significance will, sooner or later, turn against Washington.

The landing in Guantanamo looks grotesque and nonsensical when we realize that "gunboat diplomacy" evaporated for good at the same time the British Empire did. But when we look at the map, things are no longer that grotesque: Next to Cuba we will find "within a stone's throw" also Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Jamaica and other countries striving for their full national, social and economic liberation. And the landing is downright ominous and dangerous if put into context with the rest of the parallel trends of Washington's foreign policy--particularly with the pressure on NATO's West European partners to agree to the deployment of several hundred American nuclear medium-range missiles on their territories.

President Carter cannot at all be excused by his domestic pre-election difficulties which he obviously wants to neutralize by displaying a firm hand in international relations. That is a wrong tactic because from Guantanamo he cannot intimidate Cuba--American troops have been stationed at the base since 1973--and even less can he intimidate the Soviet Union. With [the Guantanamo maneuvers] he also cannot prevent the spreading of revolutionary ideas on the Central and Latin American continent; instead the contrary is true. He can only--and in that he will probably succeed--increase tension and mistrust throughout the world and complicate the detente process.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VIETNAM DEFENSE MINISTER VISIT

Meeting With Dzur

LD230910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0400 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], headed by Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee politburo, vice premier of the SRV Government and minister of national defense, yesterday visited the motorized infantry unit Jiri Z Podebrad. During their visit to this unit, which has been decorated with the Gold Star of the Jan Zizka Commanding Order and the Order of the Red Star, the guests were accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense, and other officials.

The members of the delegation inspected the Hall of Combat Traditions, educational and exercise facilities, and saw examples of tactical activities and other training. These examples illustrated the high combat readiness and training standards of the unit's members. At the end of the visit the members of the SRV party and government delegation met members of the Czechoslovak People's Army at a festive meeting which was addressed by Comrades Martin Dzur and Vo Nguyen Giap. The meeting developed into a demonstration of firm friendship and solidarity between the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the heroic Vietnamese people and army.

Meeting With Husak

LD232120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party and president of Czechoslovakia received at Prague Castle today the head of the visiting party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Army Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, Communist Party Politburo member, vice premier and national defense minister.

The two officials exchanged information on the political situation in their countries, the results of socialist construction, and on the implementation of resolutions of the latest congresses of the two communist parties.

Gustav Husak and Vo Nguyen Giap appreciated the high level of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations and the ever deepening fraternal cooperation.

Gustav Husak emphasized that the valiant struggle of Vietnam for freedom, national independence and socialism and its foreign political course of peace have won the country's broad international authority. He welcomed the fact that Vietnam's advance on the road to socialism could not be halted, even by Chinese aggression, and confirmed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

General Vo Nguyen Giap cordially thanked Czechoslovak officials for the all-round aid Vietnam receives from this country.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation hailed the successes of the Czechoslovak working people in their country's development and construction of advanced socialist society.

Gustav Husak and Vo Nguyen Giap also exchanged views on several topical international issues and highly appreciated the effort of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the democratic and progressive forces of the world in the struggle for peace and averting the danger of nuclear war, for peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems. They stressed the importance of the SALT II treaty and the Soviet proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin.

Gustav Husak and Vo Nguyen Giap emphasized the need to expand detente to other parts of the world, including Southeast Asia, which has become a flashpoint of international tension due to the hegemonist and expansionist policy of Beijing, supported by the most reactionary imperialist circles.

At the end of the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap expressed sincere thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government for the warm and fraternal welcome which the party and government delegation of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic received during its stay in Czechoslovakia.

Visits to Lidice

LD232134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A party and government delegation of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, led by Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, vice premier and minister of national defense, visited Lidice today.

The delegation learned about the tragic fate of this mining village, visited the memorial area museum and saw a documentary film about the destruction of Lidice by German fascists. The Vietnamese guests paid homage to the memory of the executed men of Lidice with a bouquet of red flowers laid by their common grave.

COMMENTATERS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH, POLITICS IN AUSTRIA

Rovensky Commentary

AU231145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "Plowing up Old Stubblefields"]

[Text] As has happened several times in the last few weeks, the Austrian periodical DIE FURCHE has again added anti-Czechoslovak fuel to the anticommunist fire. It was on the pages of that periodical that the Austrian reader could read this week the following terrifying tidings: "From a purely geographic viewpoint, the entire Bohemian area is well suited for an attack against NATO forces in Bavaria; and therein also lies the threat against Austria. An eventual attack against the NATO wing in Bavaria would in fact be conducted from the territory of southern Bohemia via the Muehlviertel [in Austria]."

Translated, "DIE FURCHE" means "furrow." The editorial office of that Austrian periodical has already plowed up quite a few anticommunist furrows.

This time the people in the Furche have plowed up--Sejna, the well-known "seed general," who is at present in the services of the American CIA. Allegedly he knew about our preparing an attack on Austria according to some "Polestar Plan." As elsewhere in Austria, the editorial office of DIE FURCHE nevertheless knows very well that that is notorious nonsense, the author of which is the CIA, which--from the lips of Sejna, who is in essence a certifiable "prisoner" of that espionage organization--some time ago, sent it out into the world. But the editorial office is scarcely hindered by that, as scarcely as are the gentlemen from the "dirty tricks" department in CIA's headquarters. In Sejna those gentlemen have found a person willing to do anything, to dance to any tune.

But why is DIE FURCHE again blowing the dust away from this old story?

Czechoslovak-Austrian contacts have never had any friends in that editorial office. Today the gentlemen from DIE FURCHE are again coming out with the "Czechoslovak bogey." Obviously in order to make the positions of the government, and of Chancellor Kreisky himself, more difficult--and in order to push the chancellor to where they would best like to see him, namely in an anti-Czechoslovak position.

It is a mean game, a shortsighted game, as its aim is to harm Czechoslovak-Austrian neighborly relations, relations which have registered a hopeful development and which are an important component of the atmosphere of peace and cooperation on the European Continent. It is in the innermost interests of neighborly countries for mutual relations to fruitfully develop further--even in spite of the pitfalls of those forces in Austria which do not wish them well.

Jiri Svoboda Article

AU231423 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 79 p 3 AU

[Jiri Svoboda article in the column "Our Talk": "Friends and Friendship"]

[Excerpts] Once I had the opportunity to talk with a group of other comrades and with one of the leading social democratic officials in Vienna. Among other things we also asked him about the possibility of cooperation with the communists in Austria. We reminded him of the example of French socialists who had cooperated with the communists. That, he said, is out of the question in Austria. Why? Because we have no need to do that; in the parliament we have a majority of our own, even without the communists. If that majority were not in existence, and if the communists were represented in the parliament, then perhaps one could reflect on something like that. But as it is unnecessary, why should we? Communists are offering socialist parties cooperation everywhere, even in those countries where there are strong communist parties and far weaker socialist ones. The communists want to cooperate with progressive forces everywhere, regardless of whether those forces are stronger or weaker--in all places where it is jointly possible to successfully fight for the improved position of the workers class and for weakening the position of imperialism.

RUDE PRAVO: CENSORSHIP IN CSSR WESTERN 'MYTH'

AU231315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Vaclav Kupec article: "Freedom of the Press in the West; Democracy of Lies and Slanders"]

[Excerpts] People talk most about what hurts them. This old popular proverb suitable characterizes one of the tendencies of the current operations of bourgeois propaganda, which now speaks with utmost indignation about the so-called limitation of human rights and freedoms in socialist countries. It is nothing novel that appeared all of a sudden; instead it is a tradition of many years' standing. The Western ideologists have been "living" for more than 6 decades on slanders about real socialism where, they allege, there is no place for "true democracy." Perhaps there is no accusation. Not even the most nonsensical one, which they have not used during that period to accuse the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries.

With time the sallies became sharper and sharper, particularly in the communications media, whose frequent sallies, particularly in the last few years, have raised the question of democracy in socialist countries to first place in the international ideological battle. One propaganda campaign after another is now being unleashed, so as to make the stereotype arguments that have become overgrown with moss seem, at least at first glance, convincing.

This spring, for instance, the French dailies specialized in "scientific articles," the authors of which tried to convince the broad public about the "historic roots" of some kind of aversion the communist governments allegedly have to the freedom of the individual and his creative flight of mind.

In connection with the fourth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, that distortion of reality again appeared on the front pages of various periodicals. The so-called third basket of the document appeared on the agenda of the day. A "deep"--and "objective," how else--analysis of the fulfillment of the document's suggestions was enacted. It is unnecessary to mention here the conclusions to which this analysis had come, or who was approved of and who accused of not fulfilling the document.

One of the main points cited, which allegedly makes the merits of Western democracy most obvious is freedom of the press. They like to repeat the claim that the capitalist states guarantee that freedom by their constitutions, whereas real socialism is allegedly forever connected with censorship, as censorship--they say--logically follows from the very existence of real socialism. And at the same time they know very well that, for instance, in our country, there is no preliminary supervision [dozor] over the press in any form whatsoever. Frequently they claim that, in the world of the capital any citizen has the right to publish newspapers or periodicals, regardless of his position or the color of his skin.

One of the grave deficiencies cited by the system of ideological myths in the West about the freedom of the press in socialist countries is, for instance, the denial of the "right" to have pornography, to incite armament and the unleashing of war, which in the West are presented as "rights free of censorship."

True, socialism is really not setting itself those aims; therein our ideological adversaries are right. Because in socialist society the main thing is not to create conditions for perversities, for the degradation of man, for extremism, terrorism or militarism. Our concern is to safeguard a lasting peace throughout the world and to promote friendship among all peoples and the harmonious development of man, whose political maturity, initiative and activity are the decisive factor in society's development.

TWO MILLION TONS OF FODDER CORN TO BE IMPORTED

AU222250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Fall Work Nearing End"]

[Excerpt] This year's overall crop production can only be estimated at this stage. The corn crops were inadequate this year. We must import 2 million tons of corn for cattle feeding. The fall harvest has been much better. It is, however, important that all crops should be well harvested, stored, and processed and that they should be utilized in a well-considered manner. Therefore, it is necessary to step-up efforts aimed at a rapid and successful conclusion of all unfinished fall work. Until the fall work is concluded the following applies: Fall work is an all-social task, the fulfillment of which serves the common good.

BRIEFS

BORDER COMMISSION WITH AUSTRIA--The ninth session of the Permanent Czechoslovak-Austrian Border Commission has taken place in Prague, in keeping with the treaty between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria of 1975 on common state borders. The session was concluded on 19 October with the signing of a protocol. The commission discussed the results of the reexamination of the state borderline and the demarcation with border stones, which has been carried out jointly this year in selected sections of the border and at the border crossing points. It noted that the Czechoslovak-Austrian state borderline is now quite clear and unambiguous in all the sections that have been reexamined so far, sections that constitute 75 percent of the total length of the common borderline. According to the working program the commission adopted for 1980, both sides will continue to reexamine the state borders and to renew border stones in the remaining sections and will insure the demarcation of state borders on the border waterways. The discussion of questions concerning the solution of the common state border took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S VISIT TO CUBA

LD161058 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

["Hungarian-Cuban Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Invited by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee, Frigyes Puja, member of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee and foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit in Cuba from October 10 to 13.

During his stay in Cuba, the Hungarian foreign minister was received by Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee as well as first deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers. Frigyes Puja was received also by Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the CCP CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

President at the official talks were Hungarian Ambassador to Havana Jeno Jakus; the officiating Cuban foreign minister; Rene Anillo, Pelegrin Torras, Jose Fernandez de Cossio; Cuban deputy foreign ministers, and Sidroc Ramos, department-head of the Cuban ministry. The extremely cordial and friendly discussions reflected the spirit of cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba which has unfolded in every sphere of life. The negotiating partners highly evaluated friendship and cooperation between the two peoples and countries which are developing unceasingly on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The sides exchanged views over most important, topical international questions in the spirit of the communique issued on the official, friendly visit of the Cuban foreign minister to Hungary in August 1978.

The foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic welcomed the Havana summit meeting of the state and government heads of the non-aligned countries and positively evaluated the conference's outcome which contributed to the consolidation and development of the movement's unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racialism and racial discrimination, Zionism and every kind of autocracy, and for peace all over the world.

The communique issued on the Hungarian foreign minister's official, friendly visit in Cuba goes on to point out:

The negotiating partners repeatedly affirmed their determination to work consistently for strengthening and deepening international detente and for its extention to every part of the world. Frigyes Puja extended Isidoro Malmierca and First Deputy Foreign Minister Rene Anillo for an official, friendly visit to Hungary. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HUNGARIAN TO BE ABOARD NEXT SOVIET SPACESHIP

Budapest ESTI HIRLAP in Hungarian 13 Oct 79 p 1 WA

[Excerpt] Moscow--According to latest plans, the next Intercosmos spaceship will be launched during the first half of 1980 with a Hungarian cosmonaut on board.

AUSTRIA OFFERS LOAN FOR COAL MINE PROJECT

AU222210 Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Budapest (AZ, APA)--In the interest of its energy supply Austria is ready to grant Hungary a $500 million (6.5 billion schillings) loan for the brown coal project at the southern Burgenland border. This is the most important result of the talks held by Vice Chancellor Androsch in Budapest with Gyorgy Aczel, first deputy Council of Ministers chairman of the Hungarian People's Republic, Joszef Marjai, deputy Council of Ministers chairman for economic affairs, and with Finance Minister Faluvegi.

The vice chancellor's visit was originally so timed as to be directly followed by a meeting scheduled for this weekend between Chancellor Kreisky and Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar. Owing to Lazar's having fallen ill, however, the meeting was postponed. The government chiefs will then [when their meeting takes place] issue a fundamental statement on the coal project.

The Budapest talks also dealt with tourist trade problems. The Hegyeshalom border crossing point is to be expanded. In the interest of reciprocity, Androsch pleaded for Hungarians being alotted by their country more often and larger amounts of foreign currency for visits to Austria.

ACZEL, OVARI MEET DELEGATES TO EDUCATION MINISTERS CONFERENCE

LD191712 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, members of the HSWP Political Committee, Thursday received in Budapest the heads of the delegations to the Conference of the Socialist Countries' Education Ministers. The meeting was attended by Mihaly Kornidesz, head of department at the HSWP CC, and Karoly Polinszky, minister of education. The cordial and friendly talks concerned the results of the conference, topical questions of public education in the socialist countries and further opportunities for cooperation.

GASPAR INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

LD202204 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the 3d Geneva Conference of European Trade Unions, the Hungarian delegation was led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Politburo, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] and chairman of the WFTU. Beyond the everyday topics, the discussions extended to the question of how far previous conferences have produced tangible achievements, as well as a consideration of the perspectives of trade union cooperation in Europe. On behalf of "168 Hours" Pal Ipper questioned the general secretary of SZOT on these issues. [begin recording]

[Ipper] Tell me, Comrade Gaspar, but tell me honestly, is there any point in participating in this sort of international trade union conference, and particularly at such a high level?

The questions on the agenda of these conferences are in themselves very important, but, nonetheless, these are marginal matters when compared to the great issues of European politics. The agenda contained such matters as the work environment and the influence of environmental factors, the vocational training of young people and their trade union education. I do not wish to undervalue these topics from the point of view of the European trade union movement, but these are manifestly apolitical issues. Is it worth it, therefore, to attend these meetings?

[Answer] It is both worthwhile and necessary to attend them. It is true that the framework is provided by the agenda--this is the given framework. It must be understood that our arrival there was a result of a long process. I could express this as follows: We, the European trade union leaders, began our relations like a boy and a girl when they start to court each other. The first meeting is devoted to getting to know each other. They find out whether or not it is worth going any further.

[Question] If I may continue with this simile: At one time, in the beginning, not only the bourgeois press but also the West European trade unions threw accusations at us, claiming that the Hungarian trade unions, and trade unions in the socialist countries in general, were simply agents of the government.

[Answer] Well, yes, in the political atmosphere in which it was still fashionable to say this, these accusations had to be treated as natural phenomena. A great deal has changed in the meantime. It must also be stated quite frankly that the opinions which were then expressed about us were not the result of some sort of optical illusion. They had a basis in reality, even if they were exaggerated by those making the accusations.

In the beginning neither the Hungarian trade unions nor the trade unions of the other socialist countries found their place in the new social system. This is quite natural. This is what they saw. And this is why we have made changes--because we have made changes--and we have more of less found our role within socialist society. This trade union movement, which is in the process of development here, is a new trade union movement. There cannot be any comparisons--it cannot be compared with the others. They did not know how to classify us.

All this has changed. Let me say this once more, because we do a great many things differently these days from how we did them 20 or 30 years ago. The interest of the worker is the same all over the world, quite independently of the social system. The interest of the worker is the interest of the worker. What differs is the scope, that is, the possibilities open for serving the interest of the workers. After all, constitutional systems also express class interest.

Consequently, the outlook has changed and the conference had a great deal of substance--much more than the communiques which have been published reveal. This will become manifest in various ways. To mention just one example, the relations between prices and wages. This is again a European issue, and, again, something that is independent of the social system.

[Question] Do I understand you correctly? Independent?

[Answer] Yes, independent, because as the facts reveal, we have also concretely realized, on the context of socialist conditions as well, that consumer prices are not given once and for all, but rather that their development is influenced by a great many factors. Here is one specific example. However, it is not only we, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, who have recognized this fact, but by now all the socialist countries have done so. Even in the context of socialist conditions it is impossible to keep consumer prices at a certain level. The world economic situation is what it is and we are subject to its influences.

This is not a matter of the crisis affecting us. This is a different topic, but the world economic situation does exert an influence on us. This affects the development of prices, or, more precisely, the development of production costs and through these the development of prices.

[Question] Forgive me, but you said that independently of the social system. But clearly the attitude of the Western European trade unions on the price rises there differs from the attitude of the Hungarian trade unions to the price rises here?

[Answer] The European trade union movement--and this is something that we kept explaining both in our speeches and in our private conversations--has only one weapon: If consumer prices rise they demand higher wages. Yet we have known for 100 years, and we know very well today, that this does not solve anything. Thus, it is our joint concern and task to find out what can be done and what must be done.

This is something that our West European colleagues said rather than something we raised--and this is the value of these conferences and consultations--it solves nothing to counterbalance the rise in consumer prices by similar rises in wages. It is quite certain that there are things to do in this sphere, different from what we have done up to now, so that [words indistinct] wages should rise.

[Question] Were there not any accusations directed against us, against our trade union movement, which said that, all right, the goals are the same, independently of the social system, but the means are something else? Is it not held against us that the Hungarian trade unions support the goals of the government? How do they fight them? The British constantly go on strike for higher wages, and it is my personal opinion that this is what led to the fall of the Labor Government. The strikes reached a point where everyone was angry with the government and this was how Mrs Thatcher came to power. Do they not hold it against us that we do not strike, that we do not fight for higher wages?

[Answer] Strikes cannot be interpreted or employed independently of space and time. The strike has always been one of the fundamental weapons in the armory of the trade union movement. That is still so. This is what we told our Western colleagues in connection with the recent price rises: The situation in our country is that no fundamental questions affecting the workers can be decided without consulting the trade unions. If all that was involved was the issue of preventing price rises by organizing a strike, well, all right, but what would this solve? This cannot be taken to the point of absurdity. Under socialist conditions we have every possibility of solving those questions which can be solved without any strikes. What cannot be done cannot be done, even with the help of a strike. This is something that even they understand by now.

In Britain the strike is still a traditional weapon, albeit, to tell you the truth, at the present stage of development and in present circumstances the strike is like someone starting to shoot with bows and arrows. It is just not an up-to-date weapon. Neither the strike nor wage increases are up-to-date weapons. This is something that we must examine. However, while we know what is not good we must still search for the correct solutions, for that which we must do instead of the bad things. We need to tap everyone's experience for this.

[Question] Presumably there are such experiences in Western Europe as well. I believe some trade unions have not had a strike for 25-30 years.

[Answer] Yes, in certain West European countries they consider strikes to be a weapon that cannot solve everything, as neither a miracle weapon nor an all-purpose panacea, because, in the final analysis, even under capitalist conditions, even the working class loses by striking. In other words, if they can solve certain fundamental questions by striking, all-right, let them strike. But the strike weapon is not used even in Western Europe these days in those places where the trade unions have other weapons at their disposal.

We told our West European colleagues--and this is once again an answer to the question of whether attendance at these conferences is worthwhile or not--when they asked us what do we do? How do we bargain? If we integrate then how do we conduct our affairs? We told them: Look, in our country it is part of the system that at least twice a year the leaders of the trade union council and of the government come together and discuss current problems. Naturally, they discuss them with responsibility, each accepting their responsibilities. They examine what can be done. The dual task of the trade unions is clear: to strengthen the rule of the working class--because otherwise we cannot satisfy the interest of the workers--and also to insure a constant rise in the work and living conditions of the workers. This must be examined in light of the prevailing economic situation.

The way I explained this to my colleagues is as follows: Look, we sit down with the government. The money is in the pocket of the government. We put forward our demands. However, our hands are also in the pocket of the government and we know how much money there is in it. Consequently, we do not argue in an abstract manner but on the basis of fact. We count the money and then we work it out--so much for this and so much for that. And if there is no more, what can be done? This is a matter for sensible compromise, based on an understanding of the general position of the country and also of the scope that it permits for greater or smaller steps in the interests of improving working and living conditions, for raising the standard of living of the workers. [end recording]

MTI REPORTS NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

LD231152 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 22 (MTI)--A national scientific conference opened Monday in Budapest to discuss questions of disarmament and detente on the basis of the UN extraordinary disarmament General Assembly's 1978 recommendation and the World Peace Council's appeal, with the participation of researchers, specialists dealing in questions of international politics, and military questions.

The conference was opened by academician Mihaly Simai, president of the Hungarian UN society. The plenary session's main report was delivered by Gyula Gyovai, director of the Hungarian Institute for Foreign Affairs. In his introduction, he emphasized that one of the central aims of the socialist countries' foreign policy is the development of detente, and the strengthening of international security. He mentioned that the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States is a determining factor in today's international life. Without the Soviet Union and the USA there is not detente. This is proven by the SALT negotiations, which are determinative in the formation of international relations, stated the speaker, then recalled:

The United States is trying to develop its strategy for the next decade by forming legends of the Soviet danger in this situation and by entertaining the designs of widening the spheres of its power influence. It seems that the conception will remain, in which all the American leaderships of the past decades have believed: The Soviet Union will break down under the burdens of the armaments race. As this has not happened in the past--and taking into consideration the increased strength of the socialist countries--this notion cannot be regarded as realistic from the point of view of the future.

According to statements of the capitalist countries, the armaments race and political detente can exist side by side. They assert that the maintenance of detente guarantees in every case the checking of the increased military strength.

This conception is diametrically opposed to the standpoint of the socialist countries which state that in our era the key to greater security has to be sought in reducing military confrontation and in detente. The rapid development of military forces and the possible starting of a newer wave of armaments will affect the whole of political detente. The well-known announcement by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Union's proposals made in Berlin, are meant to ward off in time the worsening of the situation, stated Gyula Gyovai in his lecture.

After the plenary session, the participants of the scientific conference continued their work in sectional meetings. They discussed the prospects of European security and cooperation, the questions of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO's military policy steps, the possibilities of the SALT-3 treaty. The agenda also had on its list the dangers of trade in arms, the tendencies of military engineering, and the social problems of detente as well.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES REPORT ON KARAMANLIS VISIT

LD181920 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 18 (MTI)--At its Thursday session, the Hungarian Government approved the report on the official visit to Hungary of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece.

The government accepted the finance minister's report on the capital projects under preparation, nearing completion or finished recently and then discussed other business.

MAGYAR HIRLAP REPORTS RELEASE, ELECTION OF OFFICIALS

AU231155 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] While recognizing his merits, the [Budapest] 12th district MSZMP committee has released Dr Janos Toth of his position as first secretary of the party committee. It has elected Mihaly Jasso, member of the MSZMP Central Committee staff, first secretary of the party committee.

The National Presidium of the MTESZ [Federation of Technical and Natural Science Societies] has relieved Secretary General Dr Sandor Kovacs of his position and thanked him for his work to date. It has elected Dr Janos Toth, first secretary of the 12th district MSZMP committee until now, new secretary general of the federation.

BORBELY TOURS YOUTH FESTIVAL AT CSEPEL

LD210705 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely toured the activities at the National Youth Day festival at Csepel. The secretary of the Central Committee visited the exhibition of the works of vocational trainees, and then gave a briefing on economic and political issues.

GIEREK GIVES CONCLUDING SPEECH AT 16TH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU222155 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20-21 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Report on concluding speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 19 October; passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] CORDIALLY THANKING THE PLENUM PARTICIPANTS WHO HAD TAKEN THE FLOOR, E. GIEREK SAID THAT THEIR STATEMENTS HAD REINFORCED WITH VALUABLE ELEMENTS THE PROGRAM WITH WHICH THE PARTY WILL GO TO THE CONGRESS. WE HAVE ADOPTED GUIDELINES FOR THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION, FIXED THE DATE FOR THE EIGHTH CONGRESS AND LAID DOWN THE PRINCIPLES FOR ELECTING CONGRESS DELEGATES. WE ARE NOW FACING EXTENSIVE WORK IN THE ENTIRE PARTY AND WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY. WE MUST DO OUR BEST IN INSURING THAT THE GUIDELINES ARE PRESENTED TO THE MOST EXTENSIVE SECTIONS OF THE NATION AND IN CREATING SUITABLE CONDITIONS FOR A DISCUSSION, IN WHICH PART MEMBERS, MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED PARTIES, NONPARTY PEOPLE AND ANYONE CONCERNED FOR THE AFFAIRS OF OUR STATE SHOULD AIR HIS VIEWS IN KEEPING WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY AND WITH THE GOOD TRADITIONS OF THE PREVIOUS CONGRESSES.

It is the duty of all party bodies and all aktivs, E. Gierek said, to carefully listen to critical views, to thoroughly analyze suggestions and proposals and to use them for party programs and current party activities. As usual, during the precongress discussion people will talk about many daily difficulties and troubles side by side with general problems. The solution of a number of such difficulties and troubles is the task for local authorities, and that is why the problems that can be solved at once should not be deferred until the congress.

Our task is also to create an atmosphere of seriousness, responsibility and constructive approach to the most important problems of the country and of the people that will be solved at the congress. We should create an atmosphere of commitment and creative work, E. Gierek stressed.

WE MUST USE THE PRECONGRESS PERIOD TO IMPLEMENT THIS YEAR'S TASKS IN THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY. DISCUSSING THOSE TASKS, E. GIEREK SAID THAT WE SHOULD, ABOVE ALL, INCREASE MARKET PRODUCTION AND THE SUPPLIES TO THE MARKET. ALTHOUGH CONSTANTLY IMPROVING, THE SITUATION IN THAT REGARD CONTINUES TO GREATLY DEPART FROM THE PLANS AND FROM THE OBJECTIVE POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT. MANY MINISTRIES AND ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOT IMPLEMENTING THEIR COMMITMENTS VIS-A-VIS TRADE. The primary task is to improve the supply of the goods that meet the basic needs of society. The plants that produce those goods should have priority in obtaining raw and other materials. This calls for a consistent implementation of the agreed priorities.

In our efforts to improve the situation, E. Gierek continued, we should, to a greater extent, use the possibilities for streamlining the supply of various materials, for perfecting the structure of production and for raising the quality of production. That is because, despite the shortages of energy and some materials, energy and materials continue to be used for the production of the goods that people at home and foreign traders do not want to buy. This is a very important problem. Some branches of the industry offer much resistance to the need to change the structure of production and eliminate the production of obsolete and useless goods. We cannot agree to that. Party bodies and organizations should tackle those problems with great thoroughness. Improved production structures are the necessary condition for better meeting the needs of society and for improving the effectiveness of economic management.

Increasing the upsurge of export continues to be an extremely important task, E. Gierek said. Plants and enterprises must be maximally mobilized for export production. That should go hand-in-hand with the improved performance, higher effectiveness and militancy of the foreign apparatus in presenting our products to foreign buyers and in obtaining favorable selling conditions.

We have devoted much attention to those problems in the past few months, E. Gierek pointed out. There have been many conferences with the first secretaries of the voivodship committees and heads of departments and a program for fully implementing export tasks has been drawn up. The consistent implementation of that program is now the most important task.

Insuring the effective and consistent performance of transportation is just as important. The requiremenets for the transport of farm produce increases during the peaks of fall transportation and should have the decisive priority. The present year has not been favorable for agriculture, and we must see to it that ineffective transportation does not add to our present losses. At the same time, we should insure that other users of transportation are able to use its normal services. That applies particularly to coal transportation, because we want to be sure of the necessary winter stocks of coal. Last winter's events have taught us that neglected coal supplies give rise to extensive negative consequences.

Energy is the most sensitive element of our economy in the present situation, E. Gierek continued. The volume of overhauls and repairs in power stations and in the entire energy system has been very extensive this year. Additional fiscal and material resources have been provided for the implementation of that task. We must do all we can to take the necessary steps aimed at rationalizing the consumption of energy before the onset of the winter. It goes without saying that not all those steps will be effective this year or even by the beginning of next year, but we must bear in mind that every modicum of progress, even the smallest one, counts under the present conditions.

AGRICULTURE IS FACING IMPORTANT TASKS, E. GIEREK STRESSED. WE SHOULD INSURE THAT FARMERS ARE SUPPLIED WITH PRODUCTION MEANS ON SCHEDULE AND WE SHOULD CREATE THE NECESSARY CONDITIONS FOR COMPLETING THIS YEAR'S FIELDWORK AND FOR PREPARING SOILS FOR NEXT YEAR'S CULTIVATION.

WE ARE NOW ENTERING THE FINAL STAGE OF OUR WORK TO DRAW THE PLAN FOR THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1980, E. GIEREK STRESSED. THE RESULTS WE OBTAIN IN 1980 WILL DETERMINE DETERMINE IN THE FINAL RECKONING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS AND THE BASE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE EIGHTH CONGRESS PROGRAM. That is why all those who are participating in the elaboration of the tasks for the coming year bear particular responsibility. That responsibility is the lot of not only the central bodies which plan and manage the national economy. The work on the plan should also involve the workers self-government conferences, all industrial workers, socioeconomic aktivs and scientific and social-professional organizations. The most important issue in that connection is that the work reflects the understanding for the party's resolve to continue the policy that seeks to increasingly better meet the working people's needs through fully using the resources and production potential we possess and through increasing the effectiveness of economic management.

EDWARD GIEREK STATED THAT HE HAD LISTED ONLY THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS. IN OUR DAILY WORK WE ALL HAVE CONSIDERABLY MORE TASKS, HE ADDED. NOR ARE WE SHORT OF VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES. That is an added reason why we must close ranks, raise the efficacy of our performance, do our best in overcoming obstacles and implement our supreme task--the country's further development and the people's ample prosperity. [paragraph continues]

Our efforts will be successful only if we strengthen the party's ties with the workers class and the working people--with all our people--E. Gierek stressed. Our party has drawn all the lessons from its good and bad experience, has rallied to its ranks people who are leaders in fulfilling civic and professional duties, possesses numerous and tested aktivs and enjoys the trust and respect of society. Thanks to that, we are able to look forward to the future with confidence, to attack the problems created by life and to solve them effectively.

IN CONCLUSION, E. GIEREK EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION ON BEHALF OF EVERYONE THAT THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE 16TH PLENUM WOULD MEET WITH SUPPORT, THAT THE PRECONGRESS DISCUSSION WOULD MAKE THEM A PROPERTY OF ALL OUR PEOPLE, THAT ALL WORKING POLAND WOULD WELCOME THE EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS WITH GOOD PRODUCTION RESULTS AND THAT OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND WOULD ACQUIRE STRENGTH AND PROSPERITY.

JABLONSKI PRESENTS APPOINTMENT SCROLLS TO PROFESSORS

LD180726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today, 118 scientists received in the Belweder Palace the titles of full and associate professor. The appointment scrolls were presented to them by Professor Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State.

Addressing those present Henryk Jablonski said: The research achievements of our scholars are beyond doubt; the achievements of our universities in training a most highly qualified staff are rich. Further rapid progress is not possible in the construction of our developed socialist society without a growing role for our scholarship which is one of the decisive factors in the qualitative transformations in Poland's manufacturing potential, in social relations and in our country's minds. The tasks facing our science are growing; its role in our nation's life is growing. We must always therefore follow the best people and our ambitions must grow. Together with my congratulations, please accept my best wishes. May your new titles justified by your talent and creative effort to develop it help you to play the right kind of role in your environment, to develop Polish scholarship for the good of our native culture.

Prof (Roman Goral) from the medical academy in Poznan expressed gratitude on behalf of the new professors. The Belweder ceremony was attended by members of the party Central Committee Edward Babiuch, secretary of the Central Committee, and Wladyslaw Kruczek, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by State Council members, directors of Central Committee departments and ministers.

PAP REPORTS ON WARSAW SOCIALIST SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

AU222130 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--A 2-day scientific conference on problems of the development of political systems in the countries of central and southeast Europe ended in Warsaw on 17 October.

The conference was organized by the Polish Committee for Comprehensive Cooperation Among Scientific Academies of the European Countries under the slogan of the "History of the Great October and Later Socialist Revolutions" and was attended by about 50 historians, sociologists and politologues from six socialist countries, including Poland.

The Warsaw meeting--Prof Adolf Dobieszewski, deputy chairman of the Polish delegation, told our correspondent--summed up the 2 years of research into the development of the political systems in socialist countries. We analyzed what is common and what is specific in that process. To us the political system is the political superstructure of socialist society made up of the Marxist-Leninist party, which plays the leading role in the political system; the allied parties youth organizations, trade unions and other social organizations existing in socialist countries. Those issues were among the issues discussed by us.

Our committee also promotes research into many problems connected with the changes in the class and group structure of socialist sta[illegible]s, with the consequences of these changes and with other problems.

BRIEFS

EPISCOPATE MEETING--An extraordinary meeting of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate was held on 11 October 1979 in Warsaw. The current issues of the church in Poland were discussed during the deliberations which were chaired by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. Also taken under consideration were the problems pertaining to church-state relations. [Text] [Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13-14 Oct 79 p 1 WA]

FARM WORK PROGRESS REPORT--It is estimated that at present 4.7 out of the 5.2 billion hectares have been sown with winter grains; that potatoes have been harvested from about 2.35 of the 2.44 million hectares of potato plantations; that beets have been gathered from about 280,000 of the 450,000 hectares of beet plantations; that slightly over 100,000 of the 720,000 hectares of corn still remain to be harvested; and that it has been possible to cut grasses for the third time from over 800,000 hectares, although 700,000 hectares were planned. Supplies of means of production have improved, but there is still a slight backlog. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 AU]

TALKS WITH BULGARIAN OFFICIAL--On 11 October Mieczyslaw Jagielski, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Angel Chaushev, chairman of the Bulgarian Government Committee for Labor and Wages, and discussed with him key problems of labor and social affairs in the two countries. Angel Chaushev also had talks with officials of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs and visited Krakow and the Swierczewski precision instruments plants in Warsaw. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

STATISTICS ACCORD WITH BULGARIA--Dano Balevski, chairman of the Committee for the Uniform Social Information System of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the persons accompanying him have visited Poland at the invitation of Stanislaw Kuzinski, chairman of the Main Statistical Office. The sides exchanged experiences on current statistics problems in the two countries and worked out and signed an accord on direct cooperation between the two offices in 1980-85 and a detailed program for relevant activities in 1980. The delegation toured the voivodship statistical offices and computer centers in Gdansk and Olsztyn. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Oct 79 p 4 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV

Brasov Truck Factory Tour

AU191623 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov today visited Brasov city. The presidential helicopter landed at a stadium near the Brasov truck enterprise, where they were welcomed by Comrade Gheorghe Dumtrache, first secretary of Brasov County Party Committee and chairman of the county people's council." Thousands of Brasov inhabitants present at the stadium enthusiastically greeted the two party-state leaders and cheered "for Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation, thus expressing satisfaction at the new Romanian-Bulgarian summit dialog."

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov then visited the Brasov Truck Factory, where they acquainted themselves with the latest achievements of the factory's industrious working collective." After the visit the two party-state leaders returned to Sinaia."

Communique on Visit

AU222145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 AU

["Communique on the Friendly Meeting Between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria"]

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid a friendship visit to our country between 18 and 20 October 1979.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the other Bulgarian guests toured economic units in Prahova and Barsov counties. The distinguished guest was given a fraternal reception everywhere, full of warmth and cordiality, as an expression of the good relations of cooperation and international solidarity existing between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, between the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov had talks in a cordial and comradely working atmosphere, characteristic of the traditional meetings between the two party-state leaders.

The talks were attended by:

For Romania: Comrades Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and director of the party secretary general's chancery; Constantin Mitea, member of the RCP Central Committee, adviser to the party secretary general and president of the republic; Petre Duminica, member of the RCP Central Committee, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Sofia.

For Bulgaria: Comrades Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side in the Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Niko Iahiel, [name as published] member of the BCP Central Committee and adviser to the first secretary; Petur Danailov, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Bucharest.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed each other on the noteworthy achievements with which the two peoples met the two countries' national anniversaries--the victory of the revolution for social and national, anti-fascist and anti-imperialist liberation in Romania, and the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria--and on their current concerns in the socialist construction and in implementing the tasks established by the 11th RCP Congress and by the 11th BCP Congress. They stressed that Romania's and Bulgaria's great achievements in all the areas and their all-round cooperation are in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples; they contribute to enhancing the force of attraction and influence of socialism in the world.

Special attention was given to examining the current stage of implementation of decisions on developing and deepening the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, adopted at the highest level. Both sides noted with complete satisfaction that these decisions are being successfully implemented and that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples are continually developing.

Due to the important decisions and measures adopted to develop and expand the Romanian-Bulgarian political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, the current Romanian-Bulgarian dialog confirms the fruitfulness of the friendly, traditional meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the decisive significance of these contacts for continuously strengthening the fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the two parties and peoples.

The two party-state leaders examined a broad range of questions concerning the development of economic relations, and instructed the competent bodies to take resolute steps to intensify all-round cooperation in key sectors of the two national economies--machine-building, chemical industry, metallurgy, electronics, power industry, agriculture, and scientific-technical research--and to complete according to schedule the large industrial projects that are to be built jointly: The Giurgiu-Ruse plant for heavy equipment and machinery, and the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol hydrotechnical complex, which constitute superior forms of cooperation and collaboration between neighborly socialist countries. Premises have been created for substantially increasing commercial exchanges in the coming 5-year plan, and within the framework of these exchanges, for increasing the share of jointly manufactured products and of sophisticated equipment. The two sides emphasized the need to work out long-term cooperation program. They agreed on the establishment of a joint body to manage the activities of the Romanian-Bulgarian machine-building plant at Giurgiu-Ruse and on the establishment of a joint society to effect commercial operations and economic projects abroad.

The two sides also expressed the view that extensive possibilities exist for expanding cooperation in the areas of science, education, cadres training, and at political-educational and cultural-artistic level. They highlighted that the continuous deepening of the process of mutual understanding of the material and intellectual assets of the two peoples plays an essential role in consolidating the Romanian-Bulgarian friendship.

The two party-state leaders, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, reasserted their common determination to further expand the all-round relations between the two countries, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, in the spirit of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and comradely mutual assistance, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in November 1970.

During their talks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov discussed various current major issues of the international situation and of the communist and workers movement.

The two leader reaffirmed the two countries' determination to further strive to deepen the process of detente and to strengthen security on our continent; to contribute to the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki final document as a uniform whole; to give an impetus to the struggle to halt the arms race and bring about efficient disarmament measures; to eliminate the danger of war; to expand cooperation among all the states; to enforce noninterference in internal affairs, and nonrecourse to the threat or use of force. The sides hail and support the new proposals presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 6 October 1979--as an expression of good will and constructive spirit, devoted to strengthening peace and understanding in Europe.

The two sides reasserted the importance of thoroughly preparing for the Madrid meeting in 1980, which can permit new successes in strengthening security in Europe and in further developing the cooperation between all the European countries.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the nonalined movement, with the peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, for national independence and social progress. They support the developing countries' efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, and strive to establish a new world economic order.

The two party-state leaders resolutely spoke out for further developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation between the Balkan states, for turning the Balkans into an area of lasting peace, good neighborliness and understanding.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov reiterated the RCP's and BCP's determination to further work to develop the unity of the international communist and workers movement and of all revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

The two sides also discussed other international issues of common interest.

The two sides expressed special satisfaction with the new meeting between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov and with the important agreements and decisions adopted, which will contribute to further expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the RCP and the BCP, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples, of all the fraternal socialist countries, and of the general cause of socialism and peace.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH ZAIRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU231432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Zairian parliamentary delegation led by Ileo Songo Amba, president of the Legislative Council of the Republic of Zaire, which visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA].

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings on behalf of President Sese Seko Mobutu, and to the Romanian people wishes for happiness and prosperity. The guest also stated that both he and the delegation members are very honored to be received by the Romanian head of state, and stressed at the same time the positive results of their visit to our country, during which they were able to become acquainted with Romania's noteworthy achievements and to examine concrete ways and means of expanding the Romanian-Zairian cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks, and conveyed to the president of Zaire warm greetings and wishes for progress, well-being and happiness for the friendly Zairian people.

During their meeting, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the fact that the relations between Romania and Zaire have greatly expanded in recent years, and expressed the view that the ascending evolution of these good relations has been markedly prompted by the agreements concluded by the two heads of state on the occasion of their talks in Bucharest and Kinshasa. They noted that further steps are necessary to implement all the measures established during the summit dialog, as well as the agreements and other documents concluded between Romania and Zaire, with a view to developing the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural relations, intensifying and diversifying production sharing, and increasing commercial exchanges.

The two sides highlighted the importance of expanding contacts between the two parliaments, and emphasized their contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, for the benefit of both peoples and of the cause of understanding and cooperation among nations.

The sides also discussed current aspects of the international political situation. They reasserted Romania's and Zaire's determination to support the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid, for freedom, independence and progress, and to actively contribute to establishing new interstate relations based on equity and justice, to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, to achieving general, and primarily nuclear disarmament, to establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

The sides highlighted the important role of the parliaments in promoting a new international policy, in finding constructive and democratic solutions to mankind's complex problems, in strengthening friendship, trust and cooperation among all the peoples.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

DPRK ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS COUNTERPART IN BUCHAREST

AU231955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 23 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/10/1979--On Tuesday, the military delegation led by Lieutenant-General O Kuk-Yol, chief of staff of the Korean People's Armed Forces, that are paying an official visit of friendship to Romania, had talks with Lieutenant-General Ion Hortopan, Romanian first deputy minister of national defence and chief of staff.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT MEETS WITH AMBASSADOR GEORGESCU

AU221735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 22 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and deputy secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) received Romanian ambassador to that country Valeriu Georgescu.

During their meeting, the sides reviewed with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, peoples and parties, and stressed the common desire to further act, in the spirit of the agreements concluded on the occasion of the summit visit to Bucharest, to expand the bilateral cooperation.

FOREIGN STUDENTS TO PAY IN CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY

Szczecin KURIER SZCECINSKI in Polish 9 Oct 79 p 3 WA

[Text] In Romania, starting with the current academic year, foreigners studying in the Romanian Socialist Republic in secondary schools, in institutions of higher education, in doctoral programs, and in other programs will have to pay in convertible currencies.

According to explanations obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the new conditions for study will not pertain to those youths from the socialist countries who are already studying in Romania. The youth from these countries, both holders of Romanian Socialist Republic Government scholarships and those who are holders of scholarships from their own countries and are studying in Romania at their expense, secondary school students, university students, and doctoral candidates, will be able to obtain an education in Romania on the same conditions as heretofore.

According to these same explanations, the new conditions for education and payment for it in convertible currencies will apply to the youth from the socialist countries only in the case of those who want to begin studies in Romania at their own expense or as scholarship holders of their own countries, if they do not fit within the limit of Romanian Socialist Republic scholarships.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH PALESTINIAN JOURNALISTS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/1/1979--The protocol on collaboration for the 1979-1980 period between the Journalists Council of Romania and the Union of Palestinian Journalists and Writers was signed in Bucharest on Tuesday, October 16, 1979. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD142057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the visit to the SFRY by Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States, a joint communique was released in Belgrade today:

At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of the United Mexican States, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from 10 to 14 October 1979.

Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, received Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations. On that occasion Jorge Castaneda acquainted President Tito in broad terms with the ideas and initiatives of President Lopez Portillo regarding the resolving of problems of energy and oil in the world. President Tito listened with interest. President Tito expressed pleasure that President Lopez Portillo will soon pay a visit to Yugoslavia.

The Mexican secretary of foreign relations was received separately by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Secretary of Foreign Relations Castaneda also had talks with Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. On that occasion they discussed bilateral economic relations, which were assessed to be on the continuous ascent. It was noted that both conditions as well as mutual readiness existed to expand these relations even more.

In the cordial talks held by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations, an exhaustive exchange of views was made on the international situation and on the issues of mutual interest, both in the sphere of bilateral as well as multilateral cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that the ties which were drawing Yugoslavia and Mexico closer together rested on mutual understanding and cooperation and that the basic principles of the foreign policy of the two countries are based on the consistent respect for full independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in the affairs of others and the right of the people of every country to decide on their internal system, these being also the fundamental principles of nonalined policy.

In discussing the international situation they stressed that the aspirations of peoples and countries for freedom, independence, national emancipation and sovereign equality are continually growing in the world and that the resolve of countries to participate actively in solving problems faced by the world is becoming increasingly pronounced.

It was stressed in the talks that the process of relaxation of tension in the world is proceeding only slowly and that it continues to be restricted only to some problems and regions. As a result of this there is still no real progress in resolving the most acute international problems, such as crisis hotbeds, the setting up of a new international economic order, disarmament and others. The need was stressed to invest continuous efforts to consolidate detente as a universal process embracing all parts of the world and all the most important problems, in which all countries would actively participate and make their contribution.

In discussing the disarmament problem they agreed that world peace does not imply merely the absence of armed conflicts but also elimination of hunger, misery and injustice and that in the achievement of these goals all countries should make their contribution.

They confirmed the absence of genuine progress in resolving problems of disarmament. They believe that the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament opens up new possibilities and creates relevant bodies to solve disarmament problems. The significance of disarmament, in particular of nuclear disarmament, is all the greater because all experience so far confirms that while there is an arms race there can be no stable peace and security for any country. To create zones free from nuclear weapons represents a positive contribution to the consolidation of peace and security. In this context they stressed the significance of the agreement of Tlaltelolco. The two sides expressed the hope that the recently signed agreement restricting some types of nuclear strategic arms would create more favorable conditions to initiate the process leading to general and complete disarmament.

The two ministers agreed that crisis hotbeds in the world and conflicts between some countries, including armed conflicts, lead to a new exacerbation of international relations and the creation of opportunities for outside interference. They expressed agreement about the need for all countries to resolve disputes by peaceful means in line with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement and about the impermissibility of the practice of using force or threats of force in resolving disputes between countries.

It was noted with concern in the talks that the negotiations between developed and developing countries have not yielded the expected results. The two ministers believe that relevant steps should be taken immediately to resolve vital problems connected with the establishment of the new international economic order. The two sides believe that it is necessary for the developed countries to demonstrate greater political readiness in finding solutions which are in the interest of the international community as a whole.

Mexico's secretary of foreign relations informed his Yugoslav counterpart about the proposal which Mexican President Lopez Portillo recently presented to the UN General Assembly and which formulates a world energy plan with the aim of rationalizing research, production, distribution, consumption and preservation of energy sources. The federal secretary stressed that Yugoslavia attaches great significance to President Lopez Portillo's initiative and endorses the idea of the need to solve energy problems within the framework of a new international economic order.

The federal secretary and his Mexican counterpart agreed that it is necessary to coordinate efforts aimed at strengthening the United Nations as the universal forum for resolving international issues, with the active and equitable participation of all its members.

It was stressed that the recent conference of heads of state or government in Havana had affirmed the original principles of nonalinement, namely, the independent and nonbloc character of the nonalined movement, and that it had confirmed its growing role and significance in international relations. Jorge Castaneda stressed that Mexico, as an active observer in the nonalined movement, is following its development and activity with profound interest.

The federal secretary presented the Mexican side Yugoslavia's views of the situation in Europe and the Mediterranean, of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the preparations for the forthcoming meeting of that conference in Madrid. Secretary Castaneda expressed the need for consolidating security and cooperation in Europe and said that the activity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should be in line with the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

Secretary Castaneda informed the federal secretary of the Mexican assessments of the latest trends in Latin America and, in particular, in Central America.

The two sides discussed extensively the development of cooperation in the sphere of economy, finance, science and technology, culture and education and information between Yugoslavia and Mexico. They agreed that considerable progress has been made in recent years but that it still does not correspond to the possibilities of the two countries, and they agreed that both countries will make efforts to further consolidate comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Secretary Castaneda told the federal secretary that as a symbolic sign of friendship between the two countries the Mexican Government will rebuild a school in Bar which was demolished in the recent earthquake. The school will be named "Mexico." The federal secretary thanked him cordially for this friendly gesture of the Mexican Government.

Jorge Castaneda, secretary of foreign relations of Mexico, invited the federal secretary to visit Mexico. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

DRAGAN, WESTINGHOUSE PRESIDENT DISCUSS NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

LD231424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1054 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Westinghouse President Gordon Hurlbert, who is on a 3-day visit to Yugoslavia. Their conversation referred to the possibility of speeding up the solution of the existing problems in the final stages of the construction of the Krsko nuclear powerplant.

DRAGOSAVAC HEADS LCY DELEGATION ON MADRID VISIT

LD231655 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, left for Madrid today at the head of an LCY delegation. Dusan Popovic, member of the LCY Central Committee, and Vuko Vukadinovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro, are in the delegation. Members of the Yugoslav delegation will have talks with senior leaders of the Spanish Communist Party; they are also expected to have talks with the leaders of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party.

The delegation was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Fernando Olivie y Gonzalez Pumariega, the Spanish ambassador in the SFRY, was also at the airport.

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

LD231920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Huang Zhen, minister of culture and member of the CCP Central Committee, today paid a final visit to its host, Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration.

The talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, were also attended by Krsto Bulajic, director of the Federal Institute for International Scientific, Educational-Cultural and Technical Cooperation.

In the talks, Minister Huang Zhen thanked Banovic for the warm hospitality, well-organized program of the visit and the friendly atmosphere in Yugoslavia, where the stay of the delegation continues. It will end with a visit to Macedonia. This time, too, he stressed the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries and the development and consolidation of the mutual cooperation, in particular following the meeting between the SFRY president and the PRC leader. In speaking of his impressions of the visit to Yugoslavia, Minister Huang Zhen also mentioned the feeling of pride which is characteristic of both peoples. Such a pride, he said, stems from the struggle which they had waged under the leadership of their leaders and parties and from the fact that they had won victory and freedom through their own armed struggle and not through the charity of others.

"It is better to see once than hear a hundred times." With this ancient Chinese saying he commented on his impressions of our country. The head of the Chinese delegation said that the heroic peoples of Yugoslavia, under President Tito's leadership, achieved great successes in the socialist construction and socialist revolution. In observing that the PRC and the SFRY had been developing under different circumstances and that they had different positions, he said that Marxism-Leninism need not be understood as a dogma but as instructions for action, and every country should apply it under its own specific conditions and resolve its problems in the revolution and construction.

Speaking about the visits to cultural institutions and about the meetings with cultural workers and artists, the head of the Chinese delegation stressed in particular the well-developed amateur activity. His general impression is that in Yugoslavia great attention is paid not merely to the material standard but also to the cultural level and education of the people. In the talks today reference was also made to the further development of the cultural-educational cooperation between the two countries. Both Huang Zhen and Krsto Bulajic talked about this subject. The desire was manifested for the expansion of the present--in the joint assessment good and meaningful--program and for the introduction of specific aspects of cooperation.

KOSOVO BAKALI RECEIVES PRC STUDY DELEGATION

LD232126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, today received in Pristina the study delegation of the CCP led by Ren Zhongyi, member of the Central Commitee of the CCP and first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee.

The Chinese delegation is paying a visit of several days to Yugoslavia as guests of the LCY Central Committee. In cordial and open talks, Mahmut Bakali acquainted the CCP delegation with the experiences in the socialist self-managing development of our country and with the role and activity of the LCY. The talks dealt in particular with the cooperation and friendly relations between our country and the PRC and between the LCY and CCP, as well as with the possibilities for expanding and enriching this cooperation.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PLAN WITH POLAND ADJUSTED

LD231500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Commodity exchange with Poland, which this year was planned for $665 million, with $327 million expected to be the value of our exports and $338 million the value of our imports from Poland, will not be carried out in full.

This was stated today at the session of the Commission for Commodity Exchange with Poland of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. According to estimates, commodity exchange will reach the value of about $570 million, of which $270 million will be the value of our exports and $300 million the value of our imports from Poland.

MOJSOV COMMENTS ON UN ROLE IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF PEACE

LD231358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, October 23 (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov has designated the United Nations as the sole instrument of universal cooperation in the consolidation of peace, security and overall development.

Mojsov, Presidency member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, president of the 1977 U.N. General Assembly and of the 1978 world organization's special session on disarmament, gave this statement to TANJUG today, on the occasion of the day of the United Nations.

Mojsov considers that it is no longer possible to delay, without a danger of more serious world confrontations, the finding of just solutions to the problems of South Africa, the Middle East and a series of other problems concerning the completion of the progress of liberation and emancipation.

The nonaligned countries have brought new dynamism to the United Nations, Mojsov maintains. Mojsov noted that, despite the unwillingness of certain decisive factors to more resolutely embark on the road of a general stabilization of peace, at least the initial steps towards disarmament, the United Nations has shown the readiness--thanks to precisely the efforts and activity of the nonaligned--to tackle the most complex issues of the world today.

Mojsov considers that it is no longer possible to indefinitely delay the negotiations on the establishment of a more equitable system of international economic relations.

Any delay in the halting of the arms race and the curbing of tremendous resources the blocs are spending for military purposes only makes more dramatic the situation resulting from relations between big powers and their military-political blocs and alliances, Mojsov assesses.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON NONALINED SUMMIT RESULTS

Zarkovic Address to Macedonian Aktiv

AU172128 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[E.V. report]

[Text] Skopje--Yesterday in Skopje, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke to the political aktiv of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia on the course and results of the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana as well as on the tasks in the implementation of the documents adopted at the conference.

In his speech to the aktiv Vidoje Zarkovic discussed the international conditions under which the conference was held and pointed out that the summit confirmed and asserted the original principles of the nonalined policy and elaborated a program of activity of the movement as an independent nonbloc factor.

Assembly Joint Committee Discussion

LD180554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Delegates of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Chamber and the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly held a joint session today, chaired by Nijaz Dizderevic, at which they considered a report on the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries and on the implementation of its decisions.

Before this, under item one on the agenda, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, briefed the delegates on our assembly delegation's recent visit to Algeria. Assessing the results of this visit in very positive terms, Markovic stressed that our delegation had seen for itself the sincere friendship which all Algerian people and the country's leadership felt for Yugoslavia. Wherever we went, Markovic said, this friendship for Yugoslavia was emphasized. We saw that even common people were aware that our country had been among the first to help the Algerian revolution and the Algerian people's struggle for freedom and independence both morally and materially.

Markovic stressed that the delegation, which had also been received by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, had seen for itself that Algeria was unwaveringly, clearly and permanently orientated toward the policy of nonalinement and the orginal principles of the movement of nonalined countries.

The president of the SFRY Assembly devoted a considerable part of his statement to the further promotion of bilateral cooperation. He spoke about the problems which were emerging in this respect and about the measures to be taken on both the Algerian side and ours to eliminate them. The level of Yugoslav-Algerian economic relations was, for the time being, considerably below the level attained in political cooperation.

During their consideration of the report on the sixth conference of nonalined countries, delegates heard a report submitted by Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In a very lively and interesting discussion which ensued, delegates supported the appraisal of the Havana meeting and the basic lines of the SFRY's further activity in the carrying out of the nonalined policy tasks contained in President Tito's statements and the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium.

Delegates particularly underlined the assessment that the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries (1) represented a significant further step in the affirmation and consolidation of the independent and nonbloc role of the policy and movement of nonalinement as one of the most important factors in international relations, and (2) confirmed the nonalined countries' resolve to adhere consistently to the original principles and the basic political orientation of the policy and movement of nonalinement as an irreplaceable prerequisite for the independence and equality of countries, for the speedier development of developing countries and for the settling of the topical international problems of the struggle for freedom, independence, equality, peace and general progress in the world.

Particular attention was drawn to the significance of President Tito's statement in which he stressed the need for the constant consolidation of democratic relations and practice within the nonalined movement.

Delegates stressed the need for the whole of our social community to be involved in the implementation of the conclusions of the sixth nonalined conference. A proposal was conveyed in this connection to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and a joint working group of the two committees was set up in order to prepare the conclusions of the Federal Chamber of the Assembly on the sixth conference of the heads of state or government of nonalined countries. The committees pointed out the need to involve all the appropriate working bodies of the SFRY Assembly and its chambers and of the assemblies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces in the discussions on the program of measures and actions aimed at implementing the decisions of the sixth summit meeting. Dragoslav Misic, representative of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia, briefed delegates on the proposed measures prepared by the chamber with the aim of further promoting economic cooperation between our economy and the economies of nonalined countries.

Speakers in the debate were Svetolik Popovic, Stana Tomasevic, Milka Scepanovic, Mihaljo Javorski, Ilija Topaloski, Augustin Papic, Bozin Jovanovic, Boris Kraljevic, Munir Mesihovic and Nijaz Dizdarevic.

Minic Discussion at Novi Sad

LD201144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--An expanded meeting of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina was held in Novi Sad today. Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Council for International Relations, spoke on the results of the recent sixth summit of the nonalined countries in Havana.

Milos Minic stressed that the sixth nonalined conference in Havana confirmed the vitality, growth and influence of the policy of nonalinement and that at that conference, significant conditions were created for further activity of the movement in the direction of the progressive change in international political and economic relations. The independence and nonbloc position of the movement, the anticolonialist and anti-imperialist nature of the nonalined policy, and its orientation against all forms of domination, hegemony, inequality and exploitation in international relations were strongly emphasized. More than ever before, Minic stressed, the universal character of the policy was affirmed. What is of far-reaching significance for the development and activity of the movement is that the documents of the conference fully affirmed the original principles and goals of nonalinement. As opposed to various speculations about the alleged crisis of the nonalined policy and movement, the results of the Havana conference demonstrated the firm nature and consistency of the movement in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and equality of countries of the world, political and economic relations which will make it possible for all to achieve faster development, against all forms of pressures and foreign interference, use of force and aspirations for domination and hegemony.

A political action platform was created for the activity of the nonalined in resolving all the increasingly crucial international problems. Primary goals were defined and elaborated for action in the sphere of the struggle for peace, disarmament, liquidation of colonialism, and full emancipation of peoples and countries; the struggle for a new economic order in the world; consolidation of the role and efficiency of the UN; and realization of detente as a universal and all-embracing process of the relaxation of tension and equitable international co-operation. Through all this the sixth conference represented an event of exceptional significance in the broadest international frameworks.

Minic stressed that the Yugoslav delegation, and in particular the major and fruitful activities and the speech by Comrade Tito at the conference, made an immense contribution to all these results. By his principled attitude and constructive approach, by his realistic assessments of the situation in international relations, by his views of the role and activity of the nonalined movement, and by indicating the paths of solving outstanding issues and problems, Comrade Tito provided an exceptional incentive for the consolidation of the unity of the nonalined movement on its basic principles and goals, for the orientation of the movement toward the key issues in international relations, and for the consolidation of trust, understanding, openness and democratic spirit.

The special resolution on the gratitude to and recognition of Comrade Tito for his contribution so far to the elaboration of the policy and to the creation and development of the nonalined movement represents an expression of the great respect and support for his creative work and demonstrates at the same time the prestige which Comrade Tito and Yugoslavia enjoy in the movement.

In this connection Milos Minic spoke in particular about the obligations and responsibility which all organized socialist forces of society--and in particular the League of Communists--have in consolidating the independent nonalined policy and positions of Yugoslavia in the world and in the struggle for the consistent implementation of the attitudes adopted at the sixth conference of nonalined states in Havana.

TANJUG Interview With Radulovic

LD231250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1143 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, October 23, (TANJUG)--"Development and expansion of Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with developing countries has a very important place in its economic policy. This long-term orientation at the economic level is not motivated exclusively by political reasons, but also has its economic justification".

This was stated in an interview to the daily BORBA by Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Ranko Radulovic. He stressed that developed countries too have been paying growing attention lately to their economic relations with developing countries, as they saw these relations as offering great chances for expanding their own markets.

Yugoslavia's economic cooperation with the developing countries is on a continuous rise, Radulovic said. From about 455 million dollars in 1972, Yugoslavia's trade with these countries exceeded 2.4 billion dollars six years later, with fair chances of reaching almost 3 billion dollars by the (?end of this) year. This trade with more than 100 developing countries now includes apart from the traditional purchase and sale relations, also the more advanced forms of cooperation such as those in the fields of development programmes, financing, scientific-technical relations, the construction of hydroelectric power projects, irrigation systems, roads, etc.

In this way, this senior (?government official said), Yugoslavia is implementing the conclusions of the top-level meetings of non-aligned countries on the need for strengthening cooperation with the developing countries.

TITO SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO PDRY LEADER

AU182134 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 October TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, chairman of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]:

"It is with satisfaction that on the occasion of the celebration of the revolution day I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav people and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the well-being and prosperity of the PDRY people.

"I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will further continue to be strengthened for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of international cooperation on the basis of equality and of peace in the world."

TITO SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO SOMALI PRESIDENT

AU222115 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 20 October TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic:

"On the occasion of national day of the Somali Democratic Republic, I send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, sincere greetings and warm wishes for the further prosperity of the friendly Somali people and for your personal happiness.

"On this occasion I also express my deep conviction that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries, based on the principles of nonalinement, will continue to develop in our mutual interest and for the benefit of broader cooperation, better understanding and peace in the world."

TITO CONGRATULATES SPAIN'S JUAN CARLOS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU171843 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 11 October TANJUG--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Spanish King Juan Carlos:

"It is with special satisfaction that on the occasion of the national holiday of Spain I send to Your Majesty the most cordial congratulations and best wishes for the progress and well-being of the friendly Spanish people as well as for the personal happiness of Your Majesty."

DJURANOVIC GREETS SPANISH PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ

AU171844 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Spanish Prime Minister Adlofo Suarez Gonzalez:

"On the occasion of the national holiday anniversary of the Kingdom of Spain, I send your excellency, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the friendly Spanish people and for your personal happiness. I avail myself of this opportunity to express my firm conviction that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Spain will further continue to successfully develop and be strengthened."

ASSEMBLY FINANCE COMMITTEE EXAMINES 1980 BUDGET PROPOSAL

AU231020 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Oct 79 p 7 AU

[D.I. report]

[Text] As was seen at yesterday's discussion in the Committee for Finance of the Yugoslav Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, delegates are not satisfied with the federal budget for next year, regardless of the fact that what is involved are "the foundations of the budget." The major criticisms of delegates refer both to the envisaged increase in the budget for next year and to the sources of revenue which are supposed to satisfy those increased needs.

The budget for next year, on the basis of recorded needs and matured obligations, should increase 30.8 percent compared with this year. In the discussion, which lasted several hours, the delegates unanimously expressed the view that such an increase in the budget was in direct opposition to the adopted policy of economic stabilization and relieving the economy's burden. Delegates believe that the budget expenditure for next year should increase at most to the level of the increase in the social product.

In addition it was clearly seen in the discussion that no republic or province is able to bear the financial burden of such an increased budget for the coming year. The said document proceeds from the premise that the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget next year should increase 42.5 percent as compared with the current year, and the delegates asserted that those funds could not be provided without an additional and considerable burdening of the economy. The same remarks apply to the second source of revenue counted upon by the federal budget; a 35 percent increase in the turnover tax in the coming year. If that measure were adopted, it would, in the opinion of the delegates, considerably stimulate inflation, which even now is not low.

The position of the Federal Executive Council that noneconomic investment next year should be approached selectively and that its volume should not exceed that of this year obtained full support of the delegates. However, the delegates requested that the Federal Executive Council should draft a list of the noneconomic investment projects which would be given priority and submit it to the Assembly. The drafting of the list is particularly necessary because requests for noneconomic investments have inordinately increased by now and, as Tarik Karavdic, spokesman of the Federal Executive Council said, they now exceed by 60 billion dinars those of the current year.

According to the budget, expenditure for the coming year should amount to about 130 billion dinars. Although about 90 percent of that sum is appropriated in advance through laws or accords, the delegates insisted that the commitments be reexamined, postponed or reduced.

Those taking part in the discussion in the Finance Committee yesterday were Ivo Klemencic, Marijan Markovic (Slovenia), Aleksandar Trajkovic (Serbia), Ljubomir Markovic (Montenegro), Mito Pejovski (Macendonia), Ante Bubuc (Croatia), Zarko Cosic (Vojvodina), Mara Radic (Bosnia-Hercegovona) and Milija Kovacevic (Kosovo).

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES TITO'S CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSAL

LD231850 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--A session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was held in Pristina, chaired by Dzavid Nimani. Representatives of sociopolitical organizations and organs of the provinces also took part in the session.

In discussing the proposal by the SFRY presidency and President of the Republic Tito to start with the changes in the SFRY Constitution, the Kosovo presidency was acquainted with the activities and with measures taken so far by state organs and institutions with the aim of realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on the introduction of collective work and responsibility and 1-year mandate of the president or chairman.

In backing the initiative for changes in the SFRY Constitution, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo noted that these changes would create the conditions necessary for consistent implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative and the deepening of democratic relations in sociopolitical organs and organizations, in particular in the sphere of the functioning of the delegate system.

The presidency discussed in particular the tasks and the procedure connected with the changing of the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and pointed out in this context, as stated, the need for greater involvement and coordinated work at all levels, in line with the principles which stem from Comrade Tito's initiative.

The presidency also discussed the report on the recent visit of a Kosovo delegation to Dagestanskaya ASSR and noted that the visit had been very useful in furthering development of cooperation between the SFRY and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles determined in the documents on Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and during the meeting between President Tito and President Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in May this year.

The presidency endorsed the proposal of the law on provincial social councils.

KOSTIC ON NEED TO ALTER RELATIONS IN DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES

LD171030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, speaking at the Council session of the SFRY Assembly about federal finance policy in 1980, stressed that it was necessary to alter the relations in the distribution of income. Joint and general consumption is constantly increasing and its participation in the social product is now greater than was agreed a few years ago. Instead of talking about alterations of relations in distribution, one must therefore change these relations, Kostic stressed. It is true that noneconomic investments are growing, but account must be taken of a selective approach to this type of investment.

TITO HONORED BY CITY OF PRISTINA DURING KOSOVO VISIT

LD151412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1232 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Pristina--President Tito has received a delegation from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo capital in the Grand Pristina Hotel.

At the reception Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Municipal Assembly, presented the president of the republic with the first gold plaque of the town as a sign of recognition for the outstanding historic services rendered by Comrade Tito in the formation and development of socialist self-management nonalined Yugoslavia, and the fraternal community of equal nations and nationalities in which Pristina, a hero town, is experiencing all-round progress.

President Tito said he was happy to be in Pristina and that even on the drive through he had noticed marked positive changes in the appearance of the town since his last visit. In a long conversation President Tito gave his impressions of the sixth nonalined conference in Havana.

TITO RECEIVES DRAGOSAVAC, KURTOVIC, OTHERS

LD231638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, this morning received Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, before the latter's departure for Spain at the head of a LCY delegation, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

The president of the republic this morning also received Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY, who briefed him on some current issues of the work of the Socialist Alliance, in particular with the measures taken so far to implement Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility.

Kurtovic also informed President Tito of his forthcoming visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the head of a SAWPY delegation, at the invitation of Bulgaria's Otechestvan Front.

Later, Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received a delegation from Belgrade comprising Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the town assembly; Dusan Gligorijevic, president of the town conference of the League of Communists; and Vladimir Babsek, president of the town conference of the Socialist Alliance.

They handed President Tito the golden plaque awarded to him on the town's 35th liberation anniversary by the Belgrade Assembly as a sign of love and deepest respect of the working people and citizens.

Members of the delegation then informed President Tito of the way this anniversary had been celebrated. Delegations of the capitals of all our republics and provinces had also taken part in that celebration.

VIDIC SPEAKS TO KOSOVO PRESIDENCY, LC PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD162300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

["Dobrivoje Vidic speech at 16 October 1979 session of Kosovo Presidency and League of Communists Presidium"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] I want to stress, said Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the manifold, close and endless links and cooperation in all fields concerning the Socialist Autonomous province of Kosovo within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

This cooperation is developing along all lines, regardless of whether it concerns the development of the League of Communists, the coordination of the joint policy of development in the economic and social spheres or legal regulations; that is, questions arising from the constitutional system and the position of the provinces within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. We consult each other and jointly look for the appropriate solutions on all these matters. As a result I can say that there is complete accord on all these questions. There are, then, no different ways of looking at problems raised here today.

There are many examples which illustrate this; I will only mention legal regulations. Over the past year 24 laws which reflect the interests of the entire republic, together with the autonomous provinces, have been adopted or are in the process of being adopted in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Among them are, for instance, the draft laws on national defense and on the citizenship of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, in which republican statehood and provincial autonomy are enshrined. Also to be adopted are legal acts which concern planning and the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The economy of Serbia proper is closely linked with the economy of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. We do not stress this as if it were some kind of privilege. We want the greatest possible cooperation between the economies of the other republics and that of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

We consider that these links could be even fuller and more extensive, based on the principles concerning the linking up of bases of income. In this respect there already exist numerous complete programs in a number of work organizations, such as the metallurgical combine in Smederevo, the Crvena Zastava works in Kragujevac, the Nis electronic industries, Magnohrom of Kragujevac and a series of other important work organizations.

Vidic went on to say that the resources of the fund for the development of insufficiently developed republics and the Province of Kosovo should be made more available for projects which would make possible the kind of pooling of labor and resources that would insure Kosovo's accelerated development and the realization of the plans autonomously adopted by the Province of Kosovo on its own. This would impart a new quality to the effectiveness and profitability of investing its own resources and thus also insure the more rapid realization of the plans for the development of the province, Dobrivoje Vidic said among other things.

LEADERS, PAPERS ON KOSOVO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Tito Speech in Djakovica

LD171912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Djakovica--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, had talks in Djakovica today with representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and the Assembly of the municipality. They first of all informed President Tito about the economic development of the municipality and the successes achieved over recent years. Asim Bljuta, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the Djakovica League of Communists, said that several industrial plants were currently under construction in the municipality; these plants will produce steel ropes, zinc-coated pipes and so forth. Over the last few years the number of employed in the municipality has been doubled and now numbers 12,000. He also spoke about the difficulties which the municipality faces in development.

President Tito said in this conversation: "I would like to say that we have met with an exceptional welcome everwhere today; I am deeply impressed by the mood of the people. It is obvious that the people came out spontaneously to greet us, for had this been demanded of them they would not have enjoyed themselves in this way, dancing and singing. This joy demonstrates that the political situation in our country is good and this is very important.

"We spoke yesterday about the problems and about how they must be solved. We are united in our opinion that Kosovo must continue to be the concern of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and not only of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. This must be the prime concern of all communists in our country.

"I must say that you have achieved a lot, particularly in the infrastructure. I know how expensive the infrastructure is. Before the war Yugoslavia, so to speak, did not even have any asphalt roads. Today we already have over 40,000 km of such roads, and now we are building superhighways, which are even more expensive. But we must appreciate this, for without modern roads we cannot manage. The road leading from the West to the Middle East and beyond goes through our country and is very heavily over-burdened and because of this the number of accidents is increasing. The building of modern roads will reduce these accidents, of which there are unfortunately very many in our country. Such construction, as I have said, costs a lot.

"I spoke about this recently with international bankers. I told them that the construction of a highway through Yugoslavia is not only a Yugoslav affair, but the affair of all of Europe. This ought to be borne in mind when decisions are being made on the conditions of credit allocation.

"Here in Kosovo you have really done a lot in the infrastructure. I am not thinking just about roads here. It is true that Kosovo continues to lag behind the other republics, but it does so less than before and this is good. A certain stagnation has come about now. We spoke about this yesterday. Leaders from the federation and the Socialist Republic of Serbia have come with me and we also heard reports from the leaders of Kosovo. We saw the successes which have been achieved and we found out about the existing difficulties. I can assure you that we will do everything to insure that Kosovo moves forward more rapidly.

"I will tell you that I very often think about Kosovo: A great deal has been built in Yugoslavia so that some regions are simply unrecognizable. On the other hand, there is still lagging in some places, but our country as a whole progresses forward every day, in some places more rapidly, in others more slowly. The development of Kosovo will speed up, too. Even now you have a base upon which you can progress even more rapidly with a little more aid. It will be necessary to discuss what else is necessary apart from financial resources. I spoke yesterday about the need to change the structure of production because development advances best where reprocessing capacities, which are far more accumulative, are also being developed. Results do not come rapidly when production is limited to raw materials. It is therefore necessary to develop the reprocessing industry too.

"In addition you could renew some crafts. I look at your artefacts of silver and copper which are so beautiful and it is a pity that this has already started to be neglected somewhat in our country. This should be fostered again, for these types of things are highly valued in the world; people like to buy them.

"Our economic situation is heavily burdened by inflation. At one time we had restrained it to a fair degree, but now it has increased again.

We introduced a number of restrictions, but this is not enough. Somehow we must reduce imports. We are still importing certain things which we produce ourselves. Greater discipline and responsibility are needed, for our difficulties derive to a fair extent from this. With regard to construction, I have several times stressed that we cannot and do not have to build for several future generations. Let the present generations enjoy greater prosperity, let our people live even better.

"I am very glad that I have come with my comrades to visit Kosovo. You see yourselves that I travel quite a lot, both within the country and outside it, but both are necessary. Yugoslavia has attained great respect in the world, thanks to its principled policy. It acquired this respect both in the war and afterward by its struggle for freedom and independence and by its construction of new socialist social relations. We must take care to strengthen this respect in the future in our internal relations and development," President Tito said while conversing with leaders and officials of the Djakovica Municipality.

Milic in POLITIKA

AU231523 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Oct 79 p 8 AU

[T. Milic]

[Summary] Despite the great progress in all economic fields, during the past 3 years the differences in the economic development between the Province of Kosovo and the average development of the country have not been reduced.

As during the entire postwar period, the federation will help to halt certain unfavorable trends. However, the cause of the decelerated development of Kosovo must be analyzed and gradually removed. During the past 3 years the situation has not essentially changed, although the federation regularly fulfilled its material obligations. "Over 13.5 billion dinars were approved for economic development and 7.2 billion for the development of social activities, and the use of foreign loans of some 7 billion dinars and other things were also made possible."

According to Ismet Gusija, director of the Provincial Institute for Planning, the rate of growth of the social product is some 60 percent below that planned, the economy's accumulative capability is constantly decreasing, production is lagging, employment has slowed down and the indebtedness of organizations of associated labor is increasing.

The causes of that are numerous and most of them results from objective difficulties which affect the economic situation at home and abroad. The slowdown in production has particularly strained relations in the distribution of income, investments and employment. During the past 3 years the average annual growth of production was 6.3 percent, which is nearly one-half less than planned. Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the production of nonmetalic minerals and the leather and footwear industries have failed to fulfill the plan.

Working groups of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists are now visiting work organizations and are helping in assessing the causes of nonfulfillment of tasks. They are also examining the opportunities for introducing third shift and economic improvement programs. Capacities in many work organizations are insufficiently utilized and the same goes for working time. During the past 3 years, the thermoelectric powerplants worked annually between 4,300 and 4,900 hours, instead of 5,700 hours as planned.

Productivity is lower than average in the country and lower than planned. Indebtedness in the economy has assumed alarming proportions. All funds available in Kosovo for development in a year are smaller than repayments due.

The SFRY Assembly has supported the proposals that additional working capital be provided for the Kosovo economy this year and next, that the repayment of some loans be delayed and that other concessions be granted. However, it was said that no assistance can replace a pooling of resources between the organizations of the developed regions and the Kosovo economy.

Djuranovic at Kosovo LCY Session

LD162322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, in his speech at the joint session of the Kosovo League of Communists Presidium and Presidency, dealt chiefly with the socioeconomic development of Kosovo.

The assessments about Kosovo's lagging behind cannot be disputed, Djuranovic said at the beginning of his speech. The Federal Executive Council and Kosovo's Executive Council have jointly analyzed the situation, and the assessments about the current problems of development have been coordinated. On this basis, the Federal Executive Council--in cooperation with the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina--has proposed measures to the Assembly which should improve the situation in the province during the rest of this year and next year. The Assembly adopted these measures and the results of them are expected to be forthcoming. However, some of Kosovo's long-term development problems will be resolved in the next 5-year plan period--from 1981 to 1985.

Djuranovic went on to stress that Kosovo's development is lagging behind the annual rate of growth of the social product by 50 percent in relation to the development of the country as a whole; it should in fact be growing at a rate which is 60 percent faster. Obviously, the policy of the speedier development of the province is not being implemented within the envisaged planned proportions. On the contrary, differences between Kosovo and other parts of the country are exacerbating.

The president of the Federal Executive Council placed emphasis on the measures which are being taken to speed up the development of the province. A fuller analysis shows that the measures which have been taken have not been sufficient and that it is necessary to see--for the next medium-term plan--which measures should be taken in particular as regards additional accumulation. In this context it is necessary to examine in detail the causes of lagging behind and of nonimplementation of the adopted policy. Within this framework it is necessary to comprehensively examine whether all production potentials and internal reserves are being used rationally.

In connection with the causes of this situation, Djuranovic observed that unstable economic trends in the country have been reflected most unfavorably in Kosovo in particular because it is the most underdeveloped area. In addition, the "difficult" structure of the province's economy exerts a great influence on Kosovo's development, and the economy, therefore, has greater difficulty in adapting to severe conditions in economic activity. What attracts particular attention is the lagging in investment construction because the economic investments are 43 percent lower than the Yugoslav average. This, in Djuranovic's assessment, is one of the main reasons for Kosovo's lagging in the country's 5-year development plan.

If one adds to this the heavy indebtedness of the economy, the situation becomes clear. The problem of economic structure is evidently a strategic question in Kosovo's development, Djuranovic believed. All major projects will be completed only after 1980 and this, too, in a certain way, diminishes the effects of economic activity in Kosovo. If we bear in mind that only four new factories began operating in Kosovo after 1975--and this is truly a very low number--problems in the investment sector also become clearer. The president of the Federal Executive Council also spoke about the use of the existing industrial capacities and we noted that here and there certain weaknesses exist. Capacities are being met less than the country's average. Here, significant reserves both for Kosovo and for the country as a whole, in particular in the power industry, are hidden.

Replying to a question on what to do next, Djuranovic advocated an increase in resources which would be used for the development of Kosovo's economy. However, he attached particular significance to investments in the production of electricity by other republics and provinces as well as to the pooling of labor and resources. This process is only just beginning and, according to Djuranovic, it has great significance both for Yugoslavia as a whole, and Kosovo as an inexhaustible source of energy.

Finally, Djuranovic advocated great efforts to be invested in changing the economic structure. This will not be easy, but there must be a more decisive orientation toward processing capacities which, in turn, make for better employment.

TANJUG REPORTS ON SERBIAN 'SELF-PROTECTION' EXERCISES

LD231024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0841 GMT 23 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The South-79 exercise named "Nothing Must Surprise Us" is underway in the southeast Serbia area. All social self-protection units, including working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor, local communities, sociopolitical organizations, social self-protection organs, services and specialized units, are taking part in the exercise.

Parts of social self-protection units of Kosovo Province are also participating in the exercise. The objective of the exercise is to test the capability of social factors in the struggle against all aspects of hostile activity and for the defense of the achievements of the revolution and socialist self-management.

CROATIAN COURT JAILS USTASHI TERRORIST

LD191800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Osijek, October 18 (TANJUG)--The regional court in Osijek, Constituent Republic of Croatia, today sentenced Josip Guberac, member of the Ustashi emigrant terrorist organization "Hrvatski Oslobodilacki Pokret" (Croatian Liberation Movement) to eight years of imprisonment. Guberac became a member of the terrorist organization in 1971, when he was sixteen, and was active in it until April 27 this year, when he was deported from France.

During the trial, Guberac's terrorist activities were established. On December 17, 1977, armed with a rifle and pistol, Guberac started shooting at the door of the Yugoslav Consulate in Lyon, France when he found he was unable to enter the building himself.

Guberac offered armed resistance to the French police when they intervened.